BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XV NUMBER 6 NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2009 BARNESREVIEW.COM

The Swiss

They're more than just cheese and chocolate

A short history of the alpine nation and her numerous contributions to European & American culture

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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MANY PEOPLE SEE HISTORIANS as bespectacled bookworms, hiding behind piles of dusty, old manuscripts in the dank basement of some crumbling institution of higher learning. Others view historians as "Indiana Jones" types—real adventurers—rescuing mystical and powerful artifacts from the evil clutches of scar-faced villains bent on world domination; fighting tooth and nail for the truth.

Actually, historians are a little of both—and neither. In essence, real historians are those willing to gather and look at the facts and report them without fear of consequence or agenda. Sad to say but, those kinds of historians are few and far between. But these are the kinds of historians that appear in the pages of The Barnes Review every issue. Some of them, including TBR editorial board member Dr. Fredrick Töben, for instance, are even willing to go to jail, rather than agree to believe or endorse something they doubt is true.

So when you read TBR, remember these brave men—and women—who are literally risking their professional futures to bring you their findings. Please also appreciate the fact that TBR is absolutely unique in the publishing world today.

WELCOME ABOARD

A hearty "welcome" to all our new subscribers who have come aboard recently. We think you will find this issue of TBR, your first, to contain an exciting array of uncensored information. And to all our dedicated readers—many of whom have been with us for our entire 15 years in business—we thank you for your continued support and urge you to renew your subscriptions dutifully. Without you, there is really no reason for us to publish our Revisionist journal.

BIG CHRISTMAS MAILING

Inside the envelope in which this issue of TBR was mailed you will find our Christmas sales package. Take a look at the letter to find out more about a special bonus point system the publisher has authorized. It rewards you for every dollar you spend. You can use these bonus points to redeem free gifts from a list published on the back page of the inserted *Christmas Book & Video Catalog* and also on page 64 of this issue of TBR.

Please also browse this 12-page TBR Book Club *Christmas Book & Video Catalog*. Inside you will find may fascinating new Revisionist items being offered to our readers for the very first time.

And please also remember that Bound Volumes for 2009 are just now coming available. See the insert flyer for more on that as well as on our extremely important annual drive for gift subscriptions. Reduced to just $38 each, TBR gift subscriptions are a wonderful present for a friend or relative. And it's even better because your gift really does "keep on giving" the whole year through.

Additionally, for those of you who find it hard to come up with the subscription price of TBR in one shot, we are now offering automated monthly credit card billing. You can split your subscription into 12 payments of $4 each. Foreign subscribers can also split their yearly subscription cost into 12 automated credit card payments. For more on this practical, time- and hassle-saving program, call our operators at 1-877-773-9077 toll free. We'll take it from there! ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

DID CORPORAL HITLER KICK HIS HOUND DOG?

"I LIKE TBR, AND I WANT TO PASS IT ON to my friends so that they can learn about authentic history. But sometimes it seems you talk too favorably about Adolf Hitler. And all this talk questioning the reality of the holocaust gets a little scary. I mean, really, how can anyone deny the existence of the concentration camps?"

If we've heard that once, we've heard it a dozen times—even from longtime subscribers, who should know better. (By the way, nobody denies the existence of concentration camps.)

If anyone tells you that the people who question the details about the holocaust (and there are many serious historians and intellectuals who do) are crazy or ignorant, they are lying to you.

That said, let's put it right up front: Telling the truth about Hitler and Germany and WWII and that much-talked-about subject known as "the holocaust" is not idolizing Hitler or apologizing for him.

A lot of folks get uneasy when dissident historians dare to suggest Hitler and Germany were not the instigators of World War II.

Even more people get upset when TBR features the research of investigators who find that, e.g., it wasn't 6 million Jewish folks who died during World War II, that the numbers were considerably less and that the larger often-cited figures have been inflated to advance a political agenda, namely continuing U.S. support for the intrigues and financial interests of Israel.

Critics say those who question the facts and figures about "the holocaust" are "holocaust deniers." Nothing could be further from the truth.

Although a lot of people who bandy about the term "holocaust denial" don't know it, Deborah Lipstadt—a teacher of religion who styles herself the leading expert on the subject—has claimed that "holocaust denial" even includes daring to say Germany did not bear guilt for starting World War I. That's right—they're talking about World War I—the formerly so-called "Great War," the "War to End All Wars and Make the World Safe for Democracy"—which officially ended in 1919, 14 years before Hitler came to power in Germany.

So the autocrats of the Anti-Holocaust Denial Industry are playing fast and loose with history. They've got a hidden agenda but want you (and everybody) to believe that those who are daring to cite the facts about the world wars and the holocaust are the ones with an agenda.

The only agenda at work for TBR is simply telling the truth.

Yes, the truth can hurt. Sometimes it hurts a lot—especially for those who dearly want to believe what they've been taught in the public schools and by certain religious leaders and by distinguished professors (Harry Elmer Barnes called those characters "the court historians") and by the media monopoly in America.

What sometimes surprises even the editors of TBR is that there are many people who refuse to believe anything the mass media has told them about the JFK assassination or the Oklahoma City bombing or the 9-11 "terrorist attacks" (they know they've been lied to about these matters time and again), but these same people buy hook, line and sinker everything they've been told about Hitler and Germany.

Why is it that these good people rightly question all of the lies being hucked by the spinmeisters of the media monopoly, but, when it comes to the matter of Hitler and Germany and World War II, they believe a large part or all of what that same media has to say? Why, pray tell, does the media tell the truth about Hitler and Germany and World War II but not about anything else?

How many videos from "patriot" leaders have you seen that sharpen that old saw that "Hitler burned down the Reichstag so he could declare martial law in Germany" or that "Hitler seized all the guns from the Germans as soon as he came to power"?

Well, these videos and writings to this effect, rife throughout the patriot movement, are perpetrating lies and misinformation. Some critics of these prevaricators might even suggest that "disinformation" is the better word to describe what these folks are purveying.

And no, despite that fanciful CBS TV docudrama about the early years of Hitler that was aired to wide acclaim several years ago, it's highly unlikely Hitler ever kicked his white terrier that deserted from the enemy during World War I. The truth is, Hitler loved that dog, crediting the little fellow with having saved his life.

The dog—which Hitler adopted as his mascot after he found him running loose on the battlefield during heated fighting in World War I when Hitler was bravely acting as a messenger on the front lines for the German army—was Hitler's ever-present companion. And when, for the first time ever, the dog ran out of the bunker in which Hitler and his comrades hunkered, Hitler rushed out of the bunker to corral his pal, just at the moment a mortar shell came barreling out of the sky, killing everyone inside the bunker.

So do you really think Hitler kicked that dog—as he was shown doing in the opening scenes of the CBS presentation?

The bottom line is that TBR will not have anything to do with this kind of mischief. We're here to bring you the facts. And if that means saying something nice about Adolf Hitler—if it's the truth—we are going to say it. ✦

MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER is a prolific author, lecturer, radio show host and journalist. He is the author of about a dozen books, the latest of which is an expose of the Rothschild banking empire and its integral involvement in the creation of a "new world order." Entitled, *The New Babylon*, this 280-page book is the last word on what Piper calls "the new Pharisees." See our color ad between pages 24-25 inside this issue

The Swiss

IF YOU ARE SWISS, YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO CELEBRATE. Switzerland and America have some shared history, interests in common and, more importantly, a shared future. For such a small country, Switzerland has much to be proud of. In many ways Switzerland and America are similar—America is (at least theoretically) a federal union of 50 sovereign states, while Switzerland is a confederation of 26 full cantons. Switzerland was neutral until very recently, while America traditionally was neutral or non-interventionist until it was subverted by the likes of Woodrow Wilson and his fellow travelers.

BY ARTHUR KEMP & JOHN TIFFANY

Switzerland is a small nation, about the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island together, but a scenic one. Nestled in the Alps, it is one of the most mountainous countries in the world and is entirely surrounded by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and tiny Liechtenstein. (Incidentally, the tallest mountain in Switzerland is one you may not have heard of, not the Matterhorn, but the Dufourspitze, on the Swiss-Italian border at 15,771 feet. Mont Blanc, which is the tallest of the Alps, is actually in France.)

Switzerland has many different names, among them: Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, Confédération Suisse, Confoederatio Helvetica, all of which mean, in various native languages and Latin, "Swiss Confederation."

The history of this land is very complex, and it is impossible to give more than a "nutshell" version in these pages, but the earliest recorded inhabitants of the country now known as Switzerland were "Old Europeans" called the Rhaetians, who are believed to have been related to the mysterious Etruscans in Italy. The Rhaetians, like the Etruscans and other "Old Europeans" (except for the Basques), are believed to have been overrun by great waves of Indo-European invaders. The Keltic Indo-European tribe who settled in the valleys among the Alps was known (at least to the Romans) as the Helvetii, and this name has stuck to the country of Switzerland ever since, in the form of Helvetia.

Lying directly to the north of Italy, the small land of the Helvetii was in turn overrun by the Roman general Julius Caesar during the 1st century B.C.—and the entire region became completely Romanized. It survived as a peaceful Roman province for the next 300 years.

Facing page: William Tell. When the bailiff of Uri, Hermann Gessler, ordered the residents in 1307 to bow to his hat atop a pike, Tell shot the hat with an arrow. Gessler had Tell arrested and ordered him to shoot an apple atop his son's head. Tell carried two arrows in his quiver. After Tell shot the apple, Gessler asked him to explain the second arrow. Tell replied that, had he missed and killed his son, he would have used the second one to kill Gessler. Tell was rearrested but escaped and killed the bailiff. Tell's existence cannot be verified, nor can that of Gessler. But, real or not, Tell is alive in the hearts of freedom lovers everywhere. Above, the William Tell Chapel on Lake Lucerne was built where Gessler met his condign fate.

The province of Helvetia was overrun by the Germanic invasions that swept over the decaying Roman Empire in the 4th century A.D. Two tribes in particular occupied the region: the Bourguignons and the Alamanni.

Apart from the original Old Europeans, who had a number of Mediterranean types among their numbers, all the "peoplings" were Nordic racial elements.

The Romanized Helvetii had been introduced to Christianity in the closing years of the Roman empire, but in common with many of the Germanic tribes, the invaders were pagans, or polytheists, worshiping their old gods native to their peoples.

It was up to the Franks under King Charlemagne to introduce Christianity to the Alamanni and the other Germanics in Helvetia—an event that occurred after the Franks invaded the region in the 5th century.

When the Frankish empire dissolved upon Charlemagne's death, most of what would someday be modern Switzerland became incorporated into the duchy of Alemannia, or Swabia, one of the feudal states making up the German kingdom or empire. The only part that was not incorporated into the German empire was acquired in 1033, becoming part of the Germanic Holy Roman empire.

"When the Frankish empire dissolved, most of what would be Switzerland became incorporated into the duchy of Alemannia, or Swabia, of the German empire."

By 1276, the Austrian House of Hapsburg, which was not much liked by most Swiss, had taken over the crown of the Holy Roman empire. In that year, its emperor, Rudolf I, introduced a number of oppressive measures in Switzerland, sparking off war with the Swiss, which was to last nearly 200 years.

In 1291, with the death of Rudolph, according to legend, local notables in heavily forested central Switzerland pledged to form an alliance, bringing together Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, the first three "free" or autonomous cantons, but still under the Holy Roman empire. These were called the Forest Cantons or Waldstaetter. In 1332, Luzern (Lucerne) joined the Forest Cantons as the fourth canton. Additional cantons or states came into the alliance as largely autonomous entities.

The four cantons were joined by four more cantons and states—Zurich, Bern, Glarus and Zug—between 1353 and 1481. In this piecemeal fashion, the "Old Confederacy" was built up. It is from Schwyz that the name "Switzerland" derives.

INDEPENDENCE—WON BY 1499

By 1474, the Swiss had fought the Austrians to a standoff. In that year, the Swiss cantons were made into a confederation, still under the loose control of the Habsburgs. Fribourg and Solothurn joined the "Old Confederacy" of eight cantons following approval of the Stanser Treaty in 1481, which balanced the interests of the cities and countryside. In 1499, the Holy Roman emperor, Maximilian I, launched an attempt to crush this hard-won autonomy.

A new war broke out between the Swiss and Austrians, resulting in victory for the Swiss. By the Treaty of Basel in 1499, Swiss independence was as good as won. Shortly afterward some of the last regions in Switzerland became affiliated to the new nation. By 1513, Basel, Schaffhausen and Appenzell had signed on.

Currently there are 26 cantons, or, more precisely, 20 full cantons and six "half cantons." Most of the cantons trace their roots back centuries.

The Swiss skill in defeating the mighty Austrians led them to become highly regarded soldiers all over Europe—they were recruited as mercenaries by all those who could afford them, including the pope in Rome, whose Swiss Guards remain, famously, to the present day. [See page 9.—Ed.]

While fighting as mercenaries with the French army during the wars of the early 16th century, Swiss troops annexed some additional parts of northern Italy, which became the southernmost canton of Switzerland. The Swiss then tried to take on the French and were, unexpectedly, soundly defeated in 1515.

This defeat caused Switzerland to adopt a policy of neutrality in all conflicts, one that it has more or less followed ever since, only breaking it to acquire more small territories, until recently.

THE REFORMATION

The Protestant Reformation in Switzerland started in 1518, when a pastor named Uldrych Zwingli denounced the sale of indulgences—supposedly forgiveness by God, so one could spend less time in purgatory (a kind of waiting room for heaven according to Roman Catholic theology)—for money by representatives of the Catholic Church. Inflamed by Zwingli's oratory, the people of Zurich rose up and attacked Catholic churches, smashing relics and "officially" releasing priests from their vows of celibacy.

Other Swiss towns, such as Basel and Bern, adopted similar religious platforms and in 1536, Geneva, where the French Protestant leader John Calvin had settled, rose up against the duchy of Savoy and refused to acknowledge the authority of its Roman Catholic bishop.

Despite all this, Swiss diplomatic skill prevented the country from becoming involved in the great Christian internecine wars that grew out of the Reformation.

By the end of the Protestant/Catholic Thirty Years War of 1618 to 1648 (one of the most destructive wars in European history), Switzerland was recognized as a fully independent state by the

Treaty of Westphalia, formally releasing the little mountainous nation from the Holy Roman empire at long last. But it was only in 1649 and 1652 that the remaining Austrian rights in the Praettigau were bought up by what was then called the League of Ten Jurisdictions, which thus finalized its freedom.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AND UNIFICATION

The ideals of the French Revolution spread to Switzerland after 1789. Swiss revolutionaries also rose up against the system of lords and princes who ran the confederation of Swiss cantons. The local revolutionaries were, however, suppressed by the nobles, which led to the French revolutionaries sending a French army into Switzerland to help the Swiss rebels.

With French intervention, the Swiss revolutionaries managed to stage a comeback, and a republic based on the model of the French revolutionary state was established by 1798. This "Helvetic Revolution" of 1798 crushed the aristocratic rule in the old cantons.

Nine more territories became part of Switzerland between 1803 and 1815: St. Gallen, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Ticino, Vaud, Valais, Neuchatel and Geneva. Napoleon Bonaparte then unified the country under the name of the Helvetic Republic, instituting a form of government that proved to be unpopular with the Swiss. In 1803 Napoleon ordered the French occupation troops to leave—although by then a part of Switzerland had been settled by some Frenchmen, creating the French-speaking part of today's Switzerland.

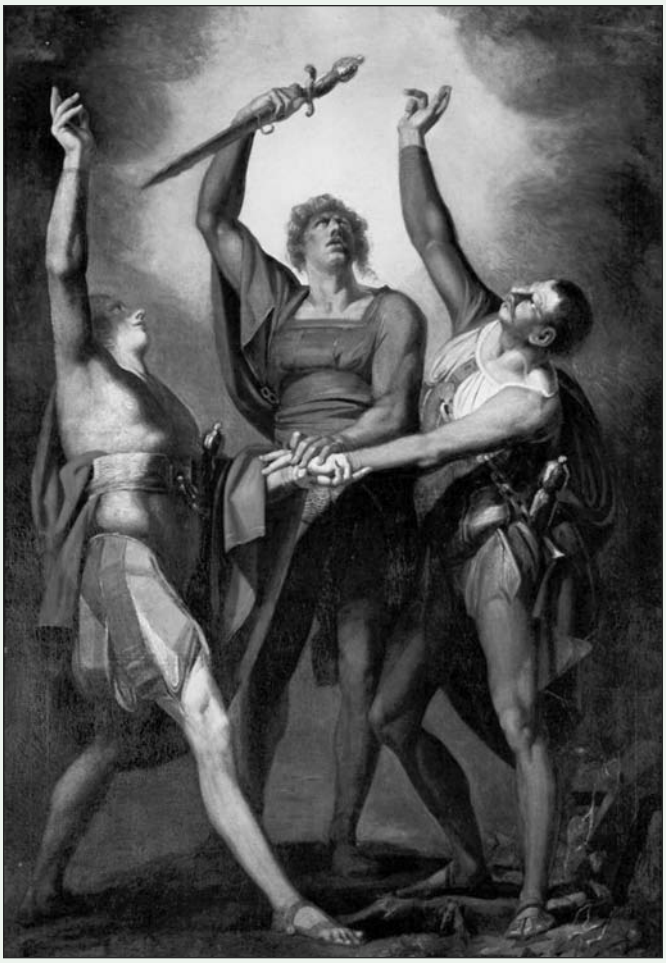
The Congress of Vienna in 1815, which ended the Napoleonic Wars, saw this unpopular constitution rejected and replaced by the former "confederal" canton system. The Congress of Vienna also made particular note of Swiss neutrality—from that time on, the Swiss were never again involved in any foreign war.

The existence of three main language groupings, German, French and a small Italian segment, combined with a split between Protestants and Catholics, made up the classic scenario for religio-ethnically based conflict. After the Protestant cantons sought to prevent the Jesuits' takeover of religious education in Lucerne, by 1847, the seven Catholic cantons—mainly German speaking—formed a united league, the Sonderbund.

The Swiss government declared the Sonderbund unconstitutional and ordered them to disband. They refused, and a localized civil war followed, with two cantons remaining neutral in the war, ending in the defeat of the Sonderbund the next year.

The war caused the Swiss to rethink their constitutional arrangements. A new constitution in 1848 was loosely based on the U.S. Constitution.

In 1866, there was some revision, and in 1874, a newer constitution was introduced, which strengthened the central government but still reserved extraordinary powers to the various cantons, to ensure the maximum devolution of power on issues likely to cause



The Oath of the Rutli

Part of the William Tell saga is the 1307 "Oath in the Rutli," above. According to the legend, three men, sometimes depicted as bearded, met to agree to bring groups of brave men from their three regions of what was to someday become Switzerland to decide on future common actions—most likely to secede from the tyrannical Habsburg empire. The Rutli is a meadow above Lake Lucerne. Present were Werner Stauffacher for Schwyz, Walter Fuerst for Uri and Arnold of Melchtal for Unterwalden. Von Melchtal's father had forfeited his yoke of oxen, since he did not pay his taxes on time. Armed men came to confiscate the animals. When they arrived at Heinrich von Melchtal's small farm, he and his son Arnold were plowing the meager fields. Heinrich tried to plead with the imperial minions that he needed the oxen to plow, and if the beasts were taken, he could not pay the tax and would likely starve. To this was answered: "You can have your son pull the plow." Enraged, Arnold von Melchtal grabbed the stick used to guide the oxen and beat the tax man, breaking his fingers. After that, he had to flee the dominion and found refuge with Fuerst in Uri.

conflict. This constitution worked very effectively and was, with only minor modifications (notably in 1874), in use in Switzerland to 1999, when it was revised again, and has since remained to the present day.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment are prohibited by the Swiss Bill of Rights (Article 10.3). Freedom of the press is guaranteed (Art. 17), and all persons have the right to form, express and disseminate their opinions freely (Art. 16). Yet, on April 10, 2000, a Swiss court sentenced retired teacher Gaston-Armand Amaudruz, 79, to one year in prison for "denying the existence of homicidal gas chambers in World War II German concentration camps"! Apparently "freedom of speech" means something quite different to the Swiss than to Americans.

SWISS NEUTRALITY

The Swiss were of course famous for their steadfast neutrality. Refusing to join the United Nations (until 2002) made that country ideal "neutral territory," upon which, ironically, many delicate UN conferences were held.

Switzerland tightly controls citizenship by biological descent and does not encourage immigration. However, the country has, like much of Western Europe, been the target of a considerable influx of illegal Third World immigrants.

"Switzerland controls citizenship by biological descent and does not encourage immigration. However, it has been the target of illegal immigration."

Switzerland is very unusual among the countries in the world in that, while it is made up of several distinct ethnic groups, there is very little conflict among them, much less anything much in the way of secessionist movements. This is perhaps a result of the nation's confederate system of government, with each state or canton being free to operate in its own manner, except when such things as national defense are involved.

The country has had little problem with secession since the Sonderbund War, with one small exception: the northern part of Jura, with two people being killed in the struggle for "Free Jura." After some complex dissection and gerrymandering, the problem was solved by setting up a new autonomous canton within Switzerland.

As noted above, there is a German-speaking section of Switzerland, a French-speaking section and an Italian-speaking section. In addition, in one canton, there is a minority who continue to speak a Rhaeto-Romanic language (Romansh; also called Romansch or Romanche or Rumantsh or Rumantsch). Romansh, a Romance language related to Occitan, is a survival from Roman days. It is spoken by about 0.9 percent of Switzerland's 7.5 million inhabitants.

Interestingly, the canton where this rare language is spoken is called Grisons or Graubuenden, "the Gray League"—which preserves the name of the self-defense organization of local people set up in the 15th century. Graubuenden is the largest canton in the nation, at over 7,000 square kilometers.

(The smallest canton is Basel City, at 37 square kilometers; the most populous is Zurich with 1.3 million inhabitants; the least populous is Appenzell Inner Rhodes, with little more than 15,000.)

As it happens, Rhaeto-Romanic languages are also spoken in parts of northern Italy—a dialect called Ladin in the Dolomite Mountains of Trentino-Alto Adige/Suedtirol, and a dialect called Friulian is spoken by over half a million people in northeastern Italy. (This Ladin is not to be confused with the Engadine dialects of Romansh, also called the "Ladin" dialects, namely Puter, spoken in the Upper Engadine valley, and Vallader, spoken in the Lower Engadine valley, in the southeast corner of Switzerland.)

The other "main" dialects of Swiss Romansh are classified as the Rhine dialects: Sursilvan, Sutsilvan and Surmiran.

It should be noted that there is also a standardized form of Romansh, created in 1982 by linguist Heinrich Schmid, called Rumantsch Grischun. It is the only form of the language that is used by the Swiss central government, Romansh being one of the recognized official languages of Switzerland, along with French, German and Italian. But most people in Graubuenden dislike Rumantsch Grischun so much that they would rather use German (most of them are perfectly bilingual, although Italian is also spoken in southern parts of the canton).

GUN CONTROL

There is little gun control in Switzerland, so that it has frequently been held up as an example of the benefits of gun freedom by American advocates of the Second Amendment. Switzerland's "militia army" defense theory requires men above the age of 20 to be ready for call-up for national service (there is almost no standing army), and to keep a fully automatic SIG Sturmgewehr 90 military rifle locked up in their residences. Some half-million Swiss minutemen have such rifles in their homes, and it is estimated there are 1.2 million firearms. This may have changed recently; after a disgruntled citizen "went postal" and shot up the local parliament in Zug on Sept. 27, 2001, the Swiss minister of justice, Ruth Metler, called for national gun registration as a safety measure.

The Swiss Federal Police Office reports that, in 1997, there were 87 intentional homicides and 102 attempted homicides in the country. Some 91 of these 189 murders and attempts involved firearms. With its population of 7 million (which includes 1.2 million foreigners), Switzerland had a homicide rate of only 1.2 per

The Pontifical Swiss Guards march in ceremonial garb of dark blue and orange stripes with red trim. Swiss mercenaries once served in a number of European lands, until the practice was abolished (with a papal exception) in 1927. They have served popes continuously since first hired on in 1506, when Switzerland was poor and overpopulated. The Swiss in general have a reputation for loyalty, courage, discipline and steadfastness. Today the Swiss Guards have SIG P225 pistols and SIG SG 550 assault rifles as well as the traditional halberds and swords to counteract those who wish to do the pope any harm.

100,000. There were 2,498 robberies and attempted robberies, of which 546 involved firearms, giving a robbery rate of 36 per 100,000. Almost half of these criminal acts were committed by non-resident foreigners, which is why one hears reference in casual talk to "criminal tourists."

In 1993, not a single armed robbery was reported in Geneva. Thus, Switzerland, which is awash in guns, has substantially lower murder and robbery rates than the UK, where most guns are banned. The cantons issue licenses for handgun purchases on a "must issue" basis. Most, but not all, cantons require handgun registration. Any ammunition bought on the private market is registered. Ammunition can be bought unregistered at government subsidized shooting ranges, but, by law, one must use all the ammunition at the range. Apparently this law is not really enforced, which gives Swiss gun owners a way to collect unregistered ammunition. Because so many people own rifles, there are no regulations against carrying them, but 15 of the 26 cantons have regulations on carrying handguns.

The Swiss are ready for war at any time. Not only do they have their minutemen with machineguns, but a citizen is allowed to own a tank, anti-aircraft gun etc and is required to have 72 rounds of ammunition. Also the nation is set up so that it can quickly convert highways into military aircraft runways, and so on. And they have plenty of top-of-the line weapons systems of all sorts.

Switzerland's industry always depended to a very large extent on exporting of machinery, watches, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The high population density, adverse conditions for agriculture, with most of the country being alpine, and a scarcity of most raw materials, are responsible for a notable shortfall in food production and a trade deficit. During the 20th century, tourism, transportation services and financial services (banking and insurance) helped to provide for a favorable balance of payments.

Lately, however, the once-famous Swiss banking privacy has not been what it used to be. Increasingly, resourceful Americans and others are finding better places to stash their money.

In September 2000, the Swiss surprisingly voted against a plan

Above, the versatile Swiss army knife, used the world over.

A Few of the Famous Swiss and Swiss-Americans

François-Louis Cailler (1796-1852) established the oldest chocolate factory still in use in Switzerland. Daniel Peter and Swiss-American Milton Hershey were other famous chocolatiers.

St. Nicholas von der Flue (1417-1487), diplomat and later hermit, prevented a civil war in Switzerland. The Piccard dynasty of scientists and explorers, including Auguste Piccard, who made the first ascents into the stratosphere in 1931-32, Jacques Piccard, holder of the world record for deep diving (10,740 meters), and his son Bertrand Piccard, first balloonist to circumnavigate the globe. Jean Piccard, twin brother of Auguste, settled in the United States and collaborated with his brother in investigations of the stratosphere.

JAQUES PICCARD

Then there is astronaut Claude Nicollier, the first and so far only Swiss astronaut. Of course we cannot fail to mention the great mathematician Leonhard Euler (the very important irrational number "e," 2.718281828 . . . —not to be confused with Euler's Constant—is named in his honor, in case you ever wondered.)

Nobel prizes have been awarded to Swiss scientists Alexander Mueller, Heinrich Rohrer, Richard Ernst and Kurt Wuethrich, among others.

Henri Dunant may not be famous, but what he did was certainly important. He was a co-founder of the Red Cross (whose logo, by the way, is the Swiss flag in reverse). Denise Biellmann is a world champion figure skater. Ernesto Bertarelli won the 31st America's Cup and brought the cup to Europe for the first time in 152 years. Johann Bernoulli and his son Daniel were notable mathematicians.

to cut the number of foreigners in the country to 18% of the population (in 2000 foreigners made up 19.3%). Since 1970, four similar anti-immigration plans failed. In another stunning development, in September 2002, Switzerland gave up its neutrality by joining the United Nations.

For many Swiss people, the Great White Hope until now was Christoph Blocher—a successful, self-made billionaire, born into the large family of a rural minister. Blocher was celebrated as a man who rose by hard work to become a leader in the Swiss chemical industry, then the second-highest man in the Swiss Folk Party, currently the second-biggest party in Switzerland.

Blocher poses as a populist by talking about immigration and asylum seekers. However he never talks about race *per se.* He never attacks the Jews. In fact, he voted for a 1994 bill, Article 261, which makes holocaust debunking a felony in Switzerland. As a result of this, heroes such as René-Louis Berclaz and Juergen Graf have been sentenced to prison.

Blocher has sold the Swiss down the river. Read this, from the latest issue of the *Courrier du Continent* published by the valiant Swiss patriot G.-A. Amaudruz, who in his 80s was thrown in prison in Switzerland for his opinions under the law passed with the help of Blocher's Swiss Folk Party:

> When a few days ago our newsroom received a list of the participants this year at the international Bilderberg conference in Athens, we could not believe our eyes. The name of Christoph Blocher stood on the list of attendees.
>
> Christoph Blocher of all people as a guest of this secret cosmopolitan society? Incredible. In the meantime the participation of our former justice minister at the Bilderberg meeting has been confirmed.

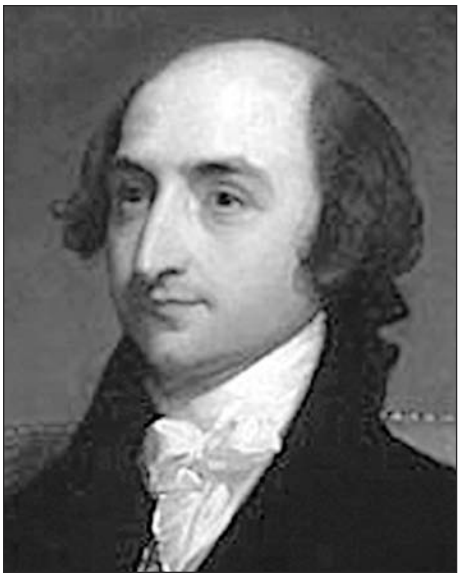
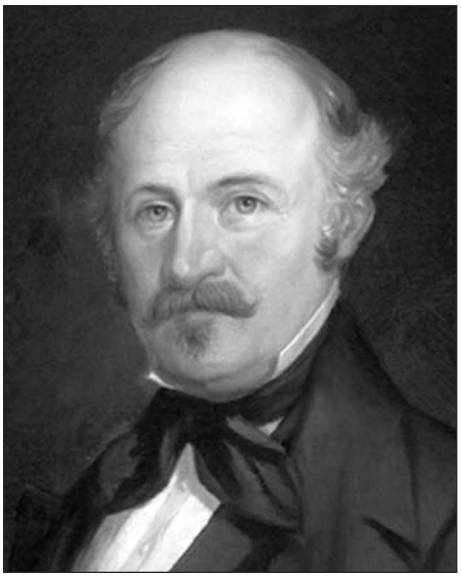
SWISS ABROAD

For about 450 years Switzerland's No. 1 exported skill was soldiering. It is estimated that between 1400 and 1848 more than 2 million Swiss mercenaries were employed by foreign powers.[1] Many of them naturally settled where they were working.

Starting in the 16th century, some Swiss people emigrated to escape religious persecution. As oppression of the Anabaptists spread, followers—who came from several European countries—migrated ever farther. Today we know them as the Mennonites and the Amish, many having settled in Pennsylvania.

About 400,000 Swiss emigrated between 1850 and 1914. In some places in North America and South America they founded "colonies." Bern alone has 26 towns and villages named after it in the United States, while Lucerne has 16.

Switzerland may be landlocked, but Swiss-American Edward W. Eberle was a top admiral in the U.S. Navy. Famous Swiss-Americans include actress Renee Zellweger, songstress Jewel and her sister Q'Orianka Kilcher, film actor Victor Mature, Supreme

Left: Abraham Alfonse Albert Gallatin (1761-1849) was an ethnologist and linguist, congressman, diplomat, founder of New York University and secretary of the U.S. Treasury. He made great progress toward balancing the federal budget. By 1826, Gallatin put forward a claim in favor of U.S. ownership of the Columbia River system lands, outlining the "principle of contiguity" in his statement *The Land West of the Rockies*. **Center: John Augustus Sutter** (1803-80) lived an amazing life. Born in Germany but of Swiss roots, he moved to Missouri, then, in 1838, headed for Mexican California. He built an empire there, called New Helvetia. In 1848, a man building a sawmill for Sutter discovered gold nuggets. Sutter tried to keep it secret, but within months squatters were swarming over his lands, butchering his cattle and stealing everything in sight. **Right: American "ace of aces" Eddie Rickenbacker** (originally Reichenbacher; 1890-1973), was a successful racecar driver, fighter pilot, airline executive, wartime advisor and elder statesman. His 26 World War I aerial victories came in only two months of combat flying.

Court Justice Warren Burger, the multi-talented Albert Gallatin, Meyr Guggenheim, President Herbert Hoover, Adolph Rickenbacker, Eddie Rickenbacker, John Sutter, who discovered gold in California, and Henry Wirz of tragic "Civil War" note.

Louis Agassiz (1807-1873) revolutionized geological theory by his study of glaciers, which led him to put forward the then-controversial idea that most of Eurasia had once been covered by ice sheets about a mile thick.

Louis Chevrolet (1878-1941) was a racing driver and founder of the Chevrolet Motor Car Company.

Rudolph "Minnesota Fats" Wanderone was perhaps the best-known pool player in America. Bobby Fischer (1943-2008) was the controversial chess player who minced no words when talking about the Jews. And football fans will be upset if we fail to mention Ben Roethlisberger, quarterback for the Pittsburgh Steelers. Last but not least, Christoph Meili, whistleblower, who now lives in California.

August 1 of each year is Swiss National Day and is celebrated with numerous events in the United States and abroad. For more on that, check your local news sources and/or http://www.swissworld.org/. ✦

This article is based in part on the book *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race.* Available from TBR BOOKS for $47, it is a 596-page book, 8.5-by-11-inches, covering the entire history of the white race.) Arthur Kemp is the Rhodesian-born author of *March of the Titans*. He worked at the South African Conservative Party's head office on their weekly newspaper, and authored the main "Vote No" party literature used in the 1992 referendum, which made him the single most distributed author in South African political history. He also worked as political secretary to the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Treurnicht, but was expelled from the party in 1993 for advocating the rejection of apartheid in favor of an Afrikaner homeland policy. John Tiffany is the assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW.

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ENDNOTES:

[1] http://www.swissworld.org/en/people/the_swiss_abroad/historical_emigration/

Esther: The Queen of Purim

A Tale of Terror and Treachery

PURIM IS A JEWISH "REVENGE FEST" portrayed, created and legitimized in the Book of Esther. The book's main thrust was to establish and legitimize the Judaic Purim holiday. The text affirms not only the right of the Jews to self-defense (which no one can argue with), but their right to utter vengeance and death over their opponents. From the standpoint of morals and ethics, one cannot see why Christians would ever find role models in the camp of Esther and her cabal of court Jews in the imperial retinue. While most Judaic and Christian publications glorify and proclaim the alleged virtues of Esther, a closer look reveals the truth about this heavily fabricated tale.

BY HARRELL RHOME, M.DIV., PH.D.

The Book of Esther, one of only two books in the Bible not mentioning God,[1] may have been composed 485-464 B.C. during the legendary reign of King Ahasuerus, thought to be roughly concurrent with the reign of the real-life Xerxes I in Persia. (Some think Ahasuerus is based on Xerxes, a Zoroastrian by faith.) Esther is obviously the Mesopotamian goddess Ishtar, while her cousin Mordechai is her consort, Marduk.

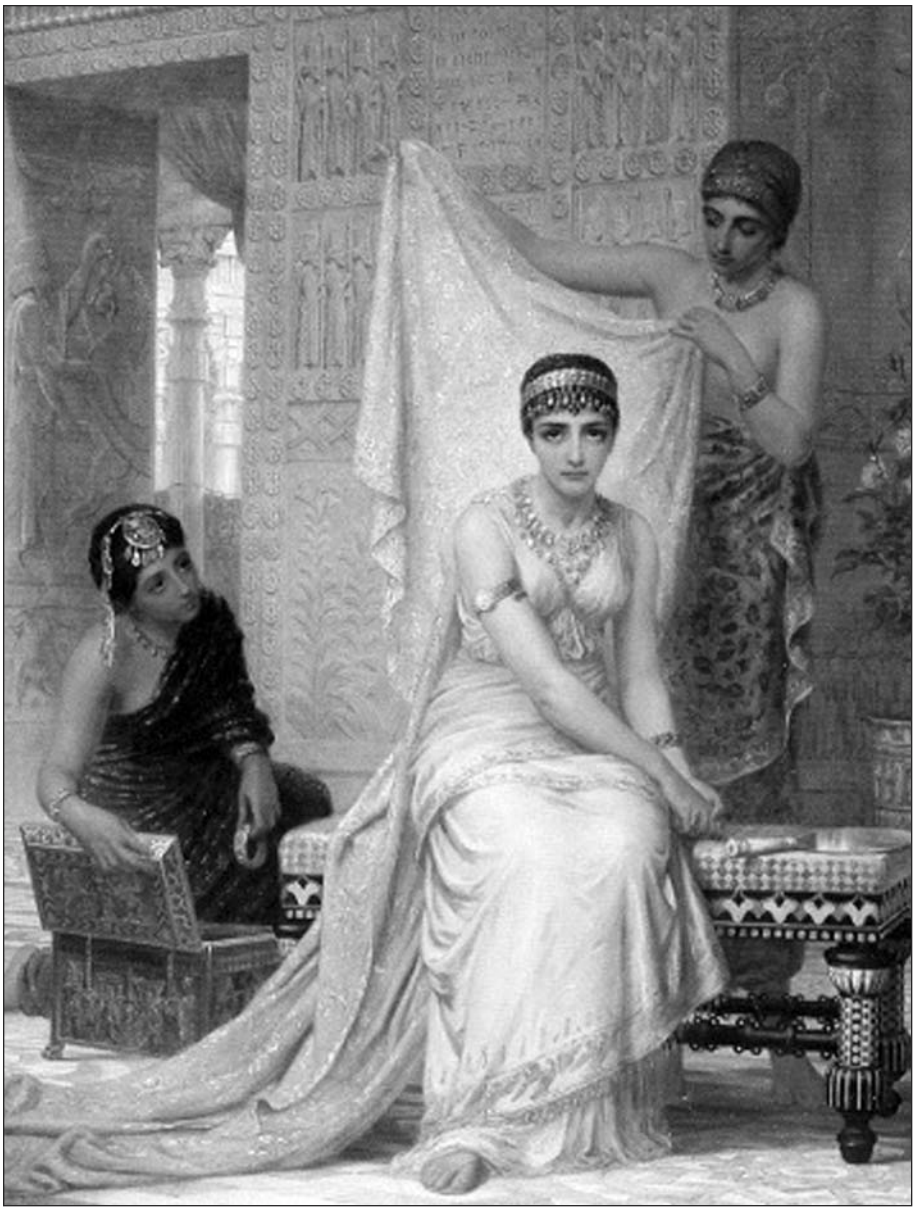
Many scholars dispute the provenance and authenticity of Esther. It is the only book of the Tanakh, or Jewish Bible, not found among the Dead Sea scrolls. Because of discrepancies in Hebrew texts, St. Jerome divided it into the older and newer parts when he organized his Latin Vulgate Bible in the late fourth century A.D. Notably, the first time the word "Jew" ("Judean") is used in the Bible, rather than "Hebrew" or "Israelite," is in Esther.

Although set in old Persia, the story incorporates key elements of Mesopotamia's native "pagan" religion. Fertility rites always occur in spring, and so does Purim. This is set on Adar 14 by the Jewish/Hebrew lunar calendar. Purim falls in March of the Julian calendar. (Demonstrating the strong Judeo-Mesopotamian cultural confluence, the names of the Hebrew months are Babylonian. Purim may be a Judaized recreation of an ancient springtime gala celebrating the mythical victories of the deities Marduk and Ishtar over rival gods and goddesses. This and other Near Eastern pagan themes made pretty good background material for concocting this very Jewish, very "Talmudic" fairytale.)

Esther reads more like an adventure romance novelette than a holy book as gentiles would understand it. Its sole purpose was to establish Purim, a holiday when the ancient Jews ruthlessly struck back against their supposed oppressors. In Hebrew, *Purim* means "lots," named after the lottery the fictional anti-Jewish villain of the Esther story, Haman, used to choose the day for the allegely intended massacre of the Jews.

On this day, each year, the Talmud gives permission, even encouragement, to getting drunk and cursing, reviling and spitting on Christians and other non-Jews, such as the ancient Persians were. To begin Purim, the entire book of Esther, called the "Megillah" (which simply means "scroll" in Hebrew), is read in the synagogue. Hence the Jewish expression, "the whole Megillah," which is like saying "the whole nine yards," meaning the entirety of something. Free Dictionary Online appropriately adds "tediously detailed or highly embroidered account." The services are held in the evening, after the beginning of the new Jewish day and commemorating Esther's deadly after-dark dinner party. Jewish women are rabbinically required to attend. In older times, and where it was tolerated, as in the ghettoes and shetls, loud boisterous street parties went on for much of the night with dancing, singing and drunken carousing, concluding with the burning of Haman in effigy. The Talmud Bavli tells us more: "All are obligated in the reading of the Megillah."—Orakh Chayim 689. And also, "The Jew is to say on Purim Day: '. . . [C]ursed be all non-Jews; blessed be all Jews'."—Orach Chaim, 660, 16.

Always called the Megillah (and ranked above the Torah) by the Jews, Esther is the name given to the book by Christian translators. The outcome of this rabbinical creative writing project was edited and reworked over the centuries. Since it does not



A painting depicting the Esther character (based on the goddess Ishtar), the model of dignified, regal beauty. Esther's good looks are apparent as she is helped by maidservants to complete her *toilette*. Preparation for entry into the Persian king's harem lasted 12 months. It was not simply a period of beautification, but a complex training program. During this time she learned the ins and outs of life in the royal court: the protocol for every event, who was who, how to look and act.

appear in the late fourth century B.C. Septuagint, and since St. Jerome worked with confusing manuscripts in the late fourth century A.D., we see a time frame when the Judeo-Babylonian Talmudists put the final touches on the Megillah. While his German-language Bible has the Book of Esther, translator and theologian Martin Luther was very critical of it, saying that the text was of little value.

> They are real liars and bloodhounds who have not only continually perverted and falsified all of Scripture with their mendacious glosses from the beginning until the present day. Their hearts' most ardent sighing and yearning and hoping is set on the day on which they can deal with us gentiles as they did with the gentiles in Persia at the time of Esther. Oh, how fond they are of the Book of Esther, which is so beautifully attuned to their bloodthirsty, vengeful, murderous yearning and hope. The Sun has never shone on a more bloodthirsty and vengeful people than they are, who imagine that they are God's people who have been commissioned and commanded to murder and to slay the gentiles.
>
> —Martin Luther, *Der Juden und Ihre Lugen* ("On the Jews and Their Lies"), 1543.

The plot goes like this: Our "leading lady" joins King Ahasuerus's harem. She keeps her "Hebrew" origins a secret, yet one of the Jews, our male protagonist, Mordecai, her older cousin, is a prominent man in the Persian government. Mordecai, a dedicated friend of his Jewish people, has a sworn enemy, a classically "anti-Semitic," heavily embellished, theatrically wicked villain called Haman, said to be an Agagite, although no one knows what that would be, except that it is some sort of non-Jewish ethnic group.

[Among the theories are that he, to the extent he may have existed in the real world at all, was actually Greek (specifically a Macedonian, as indicated in the Apocrypha), or else an Amorite—which is a sort of Canaanite or Hyksos, possibly. The Haman was, or represents, a Greek fits in with the ancient war of the Jews against the Greeks (see TBR September/October, 2009)—Ed.]

While his motive is unclear, Haman hates the Jews and would do anything to harm them. He eventually persuades the king to sign a decree of extermination, a "holocaust" of ancient times. By this time in the story, our heroine is called Queen Esther, having progressed from mere oriental harem "prostitute" to the position of chief wife.

She intercedes with her charms, but there is good and bad news. The good news is (surprise, surprise) the king grants the comely concubine's request. The bad news is that back in these olden days, once the king has sent out a decree with his seal

attached, it supposedly cannot be rescinded. This does not really make much sense as it seems an all-powerful sovereign could do as he pleased and change his mind, but the story line is not so simple. Instead, the king intervenes personally, providing shelter and protection in his palace. Thus he and Queen Esther stop the Persian pogrom and extermination of the Jews, planned by Hitler—oops, I mean Haman!—the wicked anti-Semite. Haman is hanged on the gallows he prepared for Mordecai.

Since the death threat is over, the Jews rejoice with feasts and merriment. Along with these festivities, they set about causing the demise of their enemies. This killing spree on the first Purim sprang solely from cold-blooded revenge. First, Esther has the king treacherously invite Haman to an evening state dinner, where they will unexpectedly attack him when he is off guard. As we would expect, this *femme fatale* character is seen by Talmudic Jews and Zionists as a brave and valorous woman, and today's Christians perpetuate the lurid legend through studies about "women in the Bible." Not only that, the Hebrew harlot is a main character in the traditions of the women's Masonic order of the Eastern Star. Mind you, these folks are supposed to be reading and studying the Bible, but we must ask ourselves if they're actually reading the texts of the tale. Or maybe they're just too embarrassed to point out that "the empress has no clothes"?

Read what the Bible tells us about the brutal, bloody events following Esther's cowardly conspiracy to slay Haman, the adversary and would-be exterminator of the Jews:

> The King Ahasuerus said to Queen Esther, 'Who is he that would presume to do this [that is, to kill all the Jews]?' And Esther said, 'A foe and an enemy! This wicked Haman!' Then Haman was in terror before the king and queen . . . for he saw that evil was determined against him by the king. So they hanged Haman on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai.
>
> The Jews had light and gladness and joy and honor. And many from the peoples of the country declared themselves Jews for the fear of the Jews had fallen upon them.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TUESDAY MARCH 15th 1881
PURIM ASSOCIATION
FANCY DRESS BALL
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY

In the latter half of the 19th century, New York's Purim Association sponsored lavish masquerade balls. In addition to raising abundant funding for a slew of local Jewish organizations, these events were high points on New York Jewry's social calendar. Shown above, the announcement for the Purim Ball in support of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum's building fund. Few non-Jews have any understanding of how Purim is a celebration of the slaughter of non-Jews. Tens of thousands of gentile Persians were wiped out in the days of Queen Esther, according to the legend.

> [The Jews prepare for their revenge,] . . . a day when the Jews should get the mastery over their foes, and the Jews gathered in their cities throughout all the provinces of King Ahasuerus to lay hands on such as sought their hurt. And they could make no stand against them, for the fear of them had fallen upon all peoples. . . . So the Jews smote all their enemies with the sword, slaughtering and destroying them, and they did as they pleased to those who had hated them. In Susa, the capital itself, the Jews slew and destroyed 500 men . . . and the 10 sons of Haman. . . . Now the other Jews who were in the King's provinces also gathered together . . . and got relief from their enemies, and slew 75,000 of those who hated them. . . . and on the 14th day they rested and made that a day of feasting and gladness. —Selected verses, Esther: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

"Again, the history and traditions, the faith and practice of the Jew ever placed before his eyes the absolute and immeasurable superiority of his own caste, the 'peculiar people, the kingdom of priests, and the holy nation.' This exaltation justified the Hebrew in treating his brother-men as heathens barely worthy of the title 'human.' 'Lo, the people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations'—an unfriendly separation and an estrangement between man and man equally injurious to the welfare of Jew and gentile. . . ." —Sir Richard F. Burton, *The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam*, 1898.

Both Esther and several passages from the Talmud Bavli affirm endorse and sanction tribal blood lust and ethnic cleansing. Want a precedent for arrogant Zionist actions of murder against the Palestinian people? Look no further than this tale of terror. It really makes little difference whether Esther is authentic or not. When we apply the tools of literary deconstructionism and biblical hermeneutics, critically dissecting both the biblical and the Talmudic texts, certain ancient atavistic archetypes of bloodlust and deep-seated vengeance clearly come to light. And not just in bygone eras, but before us in today's news. In some ways, little has changed since the days of the Purim concubine queen. The Talmud says the story never ends.

"All the books of the prophets and all the writings will be annulled in the days of the Messiah, except for the Book of Esther. It will continue to be binding like the Five Books of Moses and the entire Oral Law, which will never be invalidated. Even though all memory of our suffering will be erased. . . . still the days of Purim will not be annulled.

As it is written, 'These days of Purim will not pass away from the Jews, and its memory will never leave their descendants.' (Esther 9:25)."—Moses "Rambam" Maimonides, in Hilkhot Megilah 2:18. ✦

ENDNOTE:

[1] The Song of Solomon is the other.—Ed.

Above, "Haman's ear" pastries, *Hamantaschen,* eaten by Jews at Purim time to cannibalistically mark their victory over the fictional Persian non-Jewish "enemy." It is said that all *Hamantaschen* around the world are molded according to Haman's ears, which were taken by his Jewish executioners. Unlike any other ethnic group, nearly all Jewish holidays are based on hatred of "outsiders." It came to pass that Jewish holidays are designed to remind Jewish people of how they have suffered at the hands of the goyim whom they angered all over the world. Hanukkah, called the festival of lights, celebrates the Jewish victory over the angry Greeks. This is hailed as a time where all Jews "should drink until they cannot remember their own names." Other Jewish holidays based on hatred include Passover, when thousands of innocent Egyptian children were massacred by act of God; Rosh Hashanah and the Gedaliah fast, marking the murder of the son of Achikam by Ishmael ben Netania, himself a Jew of royal blood (2 Kings 25:22); Tisha B'Av, commemorating the fall of the first and second Jewish temples in Jerusalem, i.e., a celebration of two early "holocausts"; Yom Kippur, when all vows made to non-Jews are canceled; and the modern Holocaust Day, celebrating the second bloody victory over the German people. Adolf Hitler, the much-celebrated latter-day enemy of the Jews, is reviled and the suffering of the Jews in the holocaust is commemorated.

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A NEW HYPOTHESIS ON THE SOCIAL CLASS OF JESUS

JESUS OF NAZARETH

WAS HE WEALTHY, POOR OR MIDDLE CLASS?

THE COMMON WISDOM is that Jesus and his family were poor. Evidence for this comes from his birth in a stable or cave, the meager sacrificial offering and Joseph's supposed occupation as a humble carpenter. But a careful analysis based on scripture reveals quite a different picture. All things considered, Joseph and his family were undoubtedly in the middle class. It may be time to stop perpetuating the myth of the bucolic, impoverished, Jesus the illiterate peasant and acknowledge what he was: a successful and sophisticated man willing to sacrifice it all.

BY GEORGE WESLEY BUCHANAN, PH.D., LITT.D., D.S.[1]

At one point, St. Paul was trying to raise funds from Christians in Corinth to give to the poor Christians in Jerusalem. After several setbacks, he was making progress. The Christians in Corinth agreed to the campaign. To make the program more successful, Paul sent a letter with the following information:

1) Paul had sent Titus to Corinth to head up the campaign along with a brother who was famous for his preaching.

2) Paul told the Corinthians about his success in Macedonia where the Christians had given generously,

3) He called attention to the differences between their own economic situation and that of the poor saints in Jerusalem.

4) He reminded them of the grace of Jesus who, because of people like the Corinthians, Jesus had given up his riches to become poor. Paul did not give details about this, because he assumed all of them knew about it.

5) Paul encouraged the Corinthians to complete their fundraising project and live up to the claims Paul had made of them. He did not want them to make him look bad before the Macedonians. He also assured them God would bless generous givers (2 Cor. 8:6-9:14).

This was not primarily a dissertation on theology. Rather, the main topic was money. The Macedonians had given money; Paul was asking the Corinthians to give money—and also Jesus was reported as having given money.

You might find this rather surprising. "Everyone knows" Jesus told his stories to the poor. Was Paul, perhaps, really talking about Jesus's spiritual riches, rather than money or material wealth? Isn't it well known that Jesus, like Abraham Lincoln, was raised in poverty? Where did Paul get the notion that Jesus gave up his money, rather like a rich man who decides to become a monk? What did Paul know about Jesus?

This will require some biblical examination.

PAUL'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT JESUS

It is true that Paul's central concern about Jesus was about his crucifixion and resurrection. But he also knew that Jesus "was born from the seed of David according to the flesh" (Rom. 1:3). He described the last supper as a meal that Jesus held on the night that he was betrayed (1Cor. 11:23-26). Paul told the Romans that they should please their neighbors in order to be like Jesus, who "did not please himself" (Rom. 15:3). Paul distinguished between his own judgment and that of Jesus (1Cor. 7:10-11), referring to Jesus' position on marriage and divorce. He concurred with Jesus that nothing was unclean in itself (Rom. 14:14). This implies that Paul knew more about Jesus than that for which he has been given credit. When Paul left his former position of following Phineas in his zeal (Ps. 106:30-31; Num. 25) to follow the direction of Jesus, he evidently knew what he was doing.

THE SON OF A CARPENTER?

Was Jesus a carpenter and the son of a carpenter? (See TBR, November/December 2006.)

Aren't all carpenters poor? Does this not mean that Jesus worked with his own hands, cutting down trees and shaping

The story of Jesus and a rich young man is told in Mark 10:17-31. But Jesus, who was of the royal House of David, was no stranger to wealth. Jesus had many friends and associates from the wealthy class (e.g., Lazarus and Joseph of Arimathea). Many of his parables indicate his familiarity with the issues confronting the landed gentry. Even if it were true that prior to Jesus's birth the family was poor, surely after he was born, with the gifts of gold etc from the magi, the family had sufficient funds.

them into ox yokes and similar useful objects? The Greek word that has been translated into English as "carpenter" is *tehk-tohn*. There are two passages in Homer's *Iliad* where this word is used. One instance describes Harmonides, the "tekton" who built for King Alexander the trim ships that were the bane of all their Trojan enemies (Il. 5:59-64). It takes more than a day laborer to construct an entire national navy. This does not picture a man who whittled out ships with his own hands.

The other text describes those *tehk-tohn-ehs* who built for King Alexander his palace, his chamber, reception hall, and courtyard (Il. 6:313-316). These officials must have been notable contractors to have been employed for such responsible work.

That means that Jesus might have had a father who was a builder of some status, maybe not just a bricklayer or one who pounds nails. His father might have been rather wealthy. This will require some more study to learn how much Jesus knew about building.

Construction was not a central point of Jesus's teachings. In all of the gospels there are only three examples of building. Jesus described the situation of a man who wanted to build a tower. He would first sit down and count the cost to see whether or not he had enough to finish the project (Luke 15:18-30). Another tells of the difference between building a house on rock or on sand (Luke 6:46-49). These, however, are questions that a contractor or wealthy owner would have to consider—not one of the laborers. The third is the use of the Psalm 118:22: "The very stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner" (Matt. 21:42; Luke 20:17).

These are all problems managers have to consider. If Jesus's father had been one of these we could understand how much he knew about building. It was not an extensive amount, and it did not have to do with manual training. This raises a serious question of Jesus's economic class and Paul's testimony about him.

I was with a group of American archeologists in 1957, when the mayor of a city in Jordan invited us to be his dinner guests in his own home. He said, "Your driver can eat in the kitchen,

with the cook." One of the professors declared, "Our driver eats with us."

That offended the mayor; this was not the U.S.A.

There was more class distinction in the Middle East 2,000 years ago than there is in United States today. No one expected to move "from a log house to the White House" or the Palestinian equivalent in one generation. Scholars like James Dunn still today overlook this difference.

Dunn said: "We have to assume, therefore that the great majority of Jesus's first disciples would have been functionally illiterate. That Jesus himself was literate cannot simply be assumed."[2]

How, then, was Jesus able to ask very rich people to take all they had and give it to the poor? (Matt. 19:16-24). He not only asked them to do that, but he was successful. His apostles gave up families, houses, and lands to follow him (Matt. 1928-30). One of these was a tax collector (Mark 2:13-14; Luke 5:27). Zacchaeus, who chose to follow Jesus, was a chief collector and very rich (Luke 19:1-10). Do you suppose these tax collectors could read or write? When James and John followed Jesus they left the business in the hands of their father and his servants (Mark 1:19-20), indicating that this was a reasonably large business.

One of Jesus's followers, Joseph of Arimathea, was a rich man who provided the tomb in which Jesus was laid (Matt. 27:5a7-60). Jesus associated with the wealthy Pharisees and their associated lawyers (scribes). To whom did he direct his teachings? That will be our next question.

The parable of the unproductive fig tree was one in which the central figure was a gentleman farmer (Luke 13:6-9). The treasure in the field situation could not be solved by an ordinary workman who dug trenches or wells (Matt. 13:45-46). It was a wealthy businessman who would recognize a pearl of great price and be able to profit from that knowledge (Matt. 13:45). The shepherd who had one lost sheep had 99 more (Luke 15:3-6). The unforgiving servant had borrowed 10,000 talents, when a talent was a unit of solid silver—75-80 pounds (Matt. 18:23-35). That was big business; the manager who set one servant over his entire business (Matt. 24:45-51); the landlord who leased his property to tenants (Matt. 21:33-41; Mark 12:1-9; Luke 20:9-16); the man who hired laborers to work in his vineyard (Matt. 20:1-16); The dishonest employer (Luke 16:109); and the householder in danger of robbery (Matt. 24:43-44) were all property owners.

The Pharisee and the tax collector were probably both wealthy men with different attitudes (Luke 18:10-14). The point of the parable of the rich man who ate sumptuously every day while the poor Lazarus sat at his doorstep, hungry and wishing he could eat even the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table, was directed at only rich people who were able to do something about the situation of Lazarus (Luke 16:19-31). The man who wanted life in the age was said to have had many possessions. He was correctly called either a rich man (Mark 10:17-22) or a ruler (Luke 18:18-23); The very rich man who tore down his granaries and built bigger ones to hold all of his produce, but was not rich toward God, was described as a fool (Luke 12:16-20). The prodi-

Jairus was the wealthy ruler of a synagogue in the important city of Capernaum, where he lived with his wife and a daughter, 12. Jairus's daughter became very sick. When Jairus heard Jesus was in town he ran out of his house and fell to his knees, pleading, "My daughter is about to die. Please come and lay your hands on her, so she will get well and live." Jesus went with Jairus to his house. As they were walking a servant approached with bad news: "Your daughter has died." Jesus told Jairus, "Be not afraid; only believe." At Jairus's house, people were wailing. Jesus asked them why, because, he said, the girl was not dead but only sleeping. The people laughed, because they knew she was dead. Jesus took the little girl's hand, and, called back to life, she got up and began to walk.

gal son's father had enough wealth to give his younger son his share of wealth and still have a whole homestead to give to his older son (Luke 15:11-32).

It was wealthy gentlemen who would understand the low-class role of a servant who received no thanks for his labor (Luke 19:7-10). The activities of kings were often used as illustrations in Jesus' teaching (Matt. 22:1-14; Luke 14:16-24; Matt. 25:31-46 Mark 3:24-25; Luke 11:17, 31-32). Some of these teachings would be pointless if told to people who had no wealth to share or any knowledge of big business. Jesus was also shown in contact with such other upper class people as the Roman centurion (Matt. 8:5-13; Luke 7:1-10) the ruler (Matt. 9:18-25); Jairus, the ruler of a synagogue (Luke 8:40-56), and the Syro-Phoenician woman (Mark 7:26-30). All of this testimony is convincing. Jesus evidently lived in a society that was divided sharply into classes. In this society he began as a rich man, but for some reason gave up all of his money for the Kingdom of God. Doesn't that seem rather unusual? What happened to the tale about Jesus as a poor, simple laborer?

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIES

Jesus was different from all previous messiahs. Solomon was a messiah. He displayed much wealth and had hundreds of wives and hundreds more concubines. Jesus had greater religious commitment, more intelligence, more skills required of a statesman, and more legal and rhetorical talents than David, Solomon or Judas the Maccabee. Nevertheless, Paul said that Jesus was once rich but that he gave up all of his wealth and voluntarily became poor (2Cor. 8:9). An early Christian confession reminded believers about Jesus, who was in the form of God, but humbled himself and took the form of a servant (Phil. 2: 2-11), also implying that he became poor.

Both of these picture Jesus in relationship to radical wealth and political changes that are difficult to grasp at once, but they all make sense. They are related to monks who give up all of their wealth and take vows of poverty, celibacy and obedience and also of legal practices in biblical times. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 This essay is prepared for popular consumption. It summarizes an earlier article that is fully documented, George Wesley Buchanan, "Jesus and the Upper Class" (*Novum Testamentum*, 7, 1964-5, pp. 195-209).

2 J.D.G. Dunn, *Jesus Remembered,* Grand Rapids, Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2003, p. 238.

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Indicative of his own status, Jesus had no problem relating to rich and powerful people. In Capernaum, there lived a wealthy centurion who commanded the Roman soldiers stationed there. Even though he was gentile, he loved the local people and even paid for the construction of their synagogue. In his household, there was a young servant he was very fond of, who became very sick. He called for the doctors, who examined the boy, but they could offer no help."We can do nothing for the boy," said the doctors. "Make him as comfortable as possible until he dies." The centurion walked outside to where the local elders were waiting. "I know your God is a god of miracles. What must I do to get my servant healed?" "There is a man called Jesus who has the power to heal and drive out evil spirits," they said, "and he is coming to Capernaum today." The centurion took off running through the town. He found Jesus and his disciples. Bowing before Jesus, the centurion said, "Lord, my servant is very sick. But you can heal him." "I will come and heal him," said Jesus. The centurion stopped him: "Lord, that is not necessary. For like you, I am a man of authority. When I give a command, it is carried out. Just say the word, and my servant will be healed." Jesus said, "Nowhere have I found such impressive faith. Go back home. As you have believed, so shall it be." The centurion returned home and found his servant completely healed.

WHAT WAS WORLD HISTORY'S MOST FEARSOME FIGHTING FORCE?

'GOD'S ARMY'?

THE ROMAN ARMY OF 70 A.D.

Titus Flavius Vespasianus, commonly known as Titus (A.D. 39-81), reigned briefly as Roman emperor from A.D. 79 until his death in A.D. 81. Earlier, in A.D. 67, his 60-000-man army invaded Galilee. After an exhausting siege that lasted 47 days, the city of Jotapata fell, with an estimated 40,000 killed and 1,000 enslaved. Then Titus went on to siege and conquer Jerusalem.

By Michael Hoffman

What was the greatest army that ever marched? That's a question that rivals Creasy's famous treatise, *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, and one that will be argued far into the future. I think I have the answer, but I'll save my candidate for the end of this column (sneak peek: my source is the Bible). Worthy nominees are numerous: the Mongol army under Genghis Khan, the medieval Arab legions under the Kurdish general Saladin, the British under Clive in India, and our own Continentals under George Washington, are all likely candidates. Perhaps you favor the Spartans under Leonidas, or the Conquistadors of New Spain, as commanded by Hernando Cortez. Certainly a strong argument could made for the Army of Northern Virginia, under that incomparable paradigm of the Periclean Southern warrior-gentleman, Robert E. Lee.

We were pleasantly surprised to recently discover that the Winston Churchill-idolizing English historian Max Hastings, in a rare moment of lucidity, has chosen in this regard the German army of World War II, which he says ". . . fought better man-for-man than . . . (British) soldiers, and for that matter than the U.S. Army . . . America's soldiers . . . were given pause for reflection when they discovered for themselves in North Africa and Italy what it was like to fight the Wehrmacht, perhaps the finest fighting force the world has ever seen." (*New York Review of Books*, August 13, 2009, p. 53)

And now to our own choice, which is sure to be controversial, particularly in consideration of our source. Nevertheless, we will stick by it. It is not entirely of our own provenance, however.

In discussing this matter several years ago with the late Charles D. Provan, the most astute Bible scholar it has been my honor to know, Mr. Provan surprised me by naming, as the greatest army that ever marched, the Roman army; specifically, the legions of Titus, which marched on Jerusalem and razed it and the temple itself in A.D. 70, as prophesied by Christ. Hence, in A.D. 70 the Roman army was God's army. From research leads provided by Provan I was able to piece together the following exegesis.

Matthew 24: 1-2; 15-16: "Jesus left the temple and was walking away when his disciples came up to him to call his attention to its buildings. 'Do you see all these things?' he asked. 'I tell you the truth, not one stone here will be left on another; every one will be thrown down. . . . So when you see standing in the holy place 'the abomination that causes desolation,' spoken of through the prophet Daniel—let the reader understand—then let those who are in Judea flee to the mountains."

The church historian Eusebius reports that circa A.D. 67, during the Jewish revolt, Jesus's warning was fulfilled when Christians fled to the mountains of Pella. (Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History* 3.5.3) The reference to the "abomination of desolation" is another name—let the reader understand—for the idol-worshipping Roman army.

For an assessment of the power and might of this army that was destined to march on Jerusalem if the Jews did not repent, we turn to the prophet Joel, who foretells the future coming of this great army (Joel 2:1-11). The power of this army is unparalleled in the history of the world: "Before them fire devours, behind them a flame blazes. Before them the land is like the garden of Eden, behind them, a desert waste—nothing escapes them. . . . They have the appearance of horses; they gallop along like cavalry. With a noise like that of chariots, they leap over the

Titus Flavius Vespasianus was a Roman general before he became caesar and is best known for his military campaign against Jerusalem, which he utterly subdued. He apparently ordered that the temple not be destroyed, but a soldier threw a torch through one of the windows, and the building was subsequently demolished. Titus declined a victory wreath, saying there was "no merit in vanquishing people forsaken by their own god." Above, the destruction of the temple.

mountaintops, like a crackling fire consuming stubble, like a mighty army drawn up for battle." (Joel 2:3-5).

One of the most notable characteristics of the Roman army was its remarkable order and discipline. Here is an apt description from Joel: "They charge like warriors; they scale walls like soldiers. They all march in line, not swerving from their course. They do not jostle each other; each marches straight ahead. They plunge through defenses without breaking ranks." (Joel 2:7-9).[1]

In Joel 2:10 the almost cosmic power of this army is again described, "Before them the Earth shakes, the sky trembles, the Sun and Moon are darkened, and the stars no longer shine." In Joel 2:11 we learn the identity of the ultimate commander of this ultimate army: it is God Himself.

The legions of Rome comprised the army that fulfilled the prophecy of Jesus to the Jews, that if they did not repent and radically change their ways the Temple of Jerusalem would be destroyed and along with it, much of the Jewish nation. This was accomplished in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, by his elder son Titus, commanding the greatest army that ever marched—or ever will march. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Of course when penned up into an unfavorable fighting position in which the Roman legions could not maneuver, they were as vulnerable as any army. An example of this is the Battle of Teutoburg Forest in which Arminius and his Germanic confederates slaughtered nearly to a man three Roman legions, six auxiliary cohorts and three alae. (over 20,000 men) in the swampy, woody, tangled terrain of Kalkriese, Germany.—Ed.

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The 'Donation of Constantine'

And the World's First Revisionist Historian

THE DONATION OF CONSTANTINE was a fake document, supposedly written by Emperor Constantine in the 3rd century, granting the Catholic Church ownership of vast lands within the Western Roman Empire. The document said he made this generous gift out of gratitude to Pope Sylvester I, who converted him to Christianity and cured him of leprosy. The donation was not revealed to be a forgery for over 1,000 years, until 1440, when the father of scientific Revisionism, Lorenzo Valla, enumerated a host of anachronisms that pervade the work, debunking it forever. (Valla could have added that Constantine never had leprosy.)

BY OLGA BELINSKAYA

The document called the "Donation of Constantine," cited mostly from about the 11th century onward, posed as a document in which Emperor Constantine I (c. 272-337) gave Pope Sylvester I and his successors the power to rule Rome and certain lands in Italy. It also claimed to transfer to the Roman See primacy over Antioch,, Alexandria, Constantinople and Jerusalem. Supposedly Sylvester had miraculously cured Constantine of leprosy, resulting in the land and power giveaway.

The "donation" granted governmental machinery to enforce the pope's rule. It also seemed to strengthen the pope's claim to lands taken by the Lombards from the Byzantine empire, which became known as the Papal States.

The Donation of Constantine owes its fame (or notoriety) to the fact that the scholar Lorenzo (or Laurentius) Valla demonstrated the falsity of the document by critical methods that became a model for later textual criticism. In effect, Valla was the first scientific historical Revisionist, prefiguring those who today question the Jewish "holocaust" and other fables of the "court historians."

Valla (c. 1406-August 1, 1457), a leading Italian humanist, was born in Rome of parents who hailed from the Piacenza area.

Valla was schooled at Rome, where he attended the classes of leading professors, from whom he learned Latin and Greek. In 1431 he became a priest, and after trying to obtain a position as apostolic secretary, he went to Pavia, where he procured a job as "professor of eloquence."

Valla went on to become wandering lecturer, going from one university and city to another, accepting short engagements. During this part of his life he met Alphonso V of Aragon, who employed him from about 1435 as his private secretary. Alphonso later encouraged him to open a school in Naples.

By this time Valla had won fame by his dialog *De Voluptate* and his treatise *De Elegantiis Latinae Linguae*. In the first work he compared the principles of the Stoics with those of Epicurus, and proclaimed his sympathy with those who claimed the right of free indulgence for man's natural appetites. Here for the first time, the Renaissance point of view, inspired by the ancient polytheistic philosophers of Greece, found expression in a scholarly work of the times.

De Elegantiis was equally original. This work subjected Latin grammar, style and rhetoric to critical examination and placed the practice of composition upon a foundation of analytical reasoning.

Most famously, the same originality and critical acumen were displayed in his treatise, mentioned above, on the "Donation of Constantine" (*De falso credita et ementita Constantini donatione declamatio*). This was written in 1439 during the pontificate of Eugenius IV (but not formally published until 1517 due to repression by the church). In it, the spurious nature of the document known formally as the *Constitutum Constantini* was for the first time thoroughly exposed. This treatise influenced the great Martin Luther, a founder of Protestantism.

The Donation of Constantine was a document that, among other things, supposedly conveyed the western half of the Roman empire to the early fourth-century pope, Sylvester I, and to his

THE DONATION OF CONSTANTINE. A 13th century fresco (pictured above) depicts Emperor Constantine I handing a Roman imperial document, informally known as the "Donation of Constantine," to Pope Sylvester I some time in the mid fourth century. The document supposedly decreed land within the Western Roman Empire to the Catholic Church. Believed for centuries to legitimately prove the church's ownership over Rome and other territories within Italy, it took Catholic priest Lorenzo Valla in 1440 to prove that the document was bogus. Like many revisionist historians today, however, Valla suffered terribly and was nearly killed for laying out his findings in a written work called *De falso credita et ementita Constantini donatione declamation*. While Valla's book was put on a list of banned books in the 16th century, it is now accepted as the first to expose the document as a fraud. Valla is today considered to be one of the world's first revisionist historians.

successors. The document had been questioned by some people before Valla but never debunked in such systematic fashion.

First Valla calls upon common sense. No Roman emperor would treat his family, his heirs, in such a shabby fashion, depriving them of half an empire. Nor would the Roman Senate allow such wildly irregular proceedings to take place. The Roman people themselves would have demanded to know who would protect them against the barbarians if the government was to be turned over to a presumably peace-loving "man of the cloth."

Next Valla considered the context of the document, in Roman history. History records no evidence of a ceremonial transfer of the government, nor the appointment of new magistrates and bureaucrats by the pope at that time.

The "donation" document, as far as can be determined, seems to date from about the middle of the eighth century. Before that time, there is no mention of it.

In 1444, Valla visited Rome but his enemies there were powerful and numerous, and he wound up having to save his life by fleeing in disguise to Barcelona, Spain. From there he made his way back to Naples.

From Naples, Valla continued his Revisionist efforts on behalf of historical truth. He showed that the supposed "letter of Christ to Abgarus" (king of Edessa) was another forgery, and scientifically threw doubt upon the authenticity of other documents. Through these efforts, and by questioning the utility of monastic life, he aroused the anger of some of the faithful. He was compelled to appear before an inquisitory tribunal composed of his enemies, and this time he only escaped by the intervention of Alphonso.

He would not, however, be silenced; he ridiculed the Latin of the Vulgate and even accused St. Augustine of heresy.

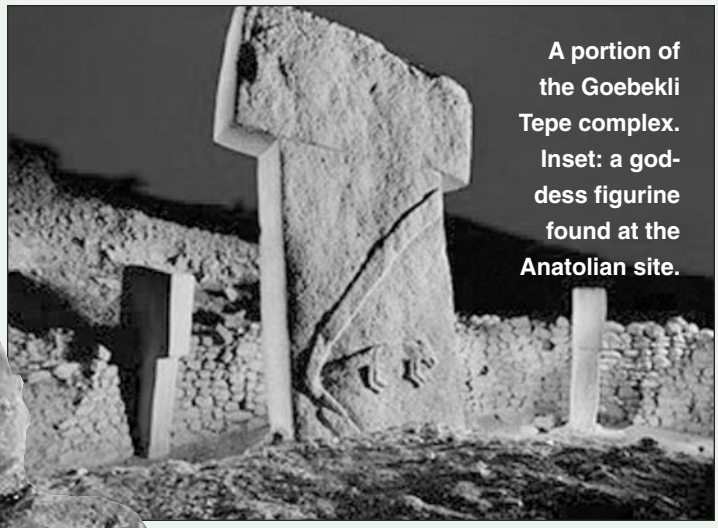
Valla deserves to be better remembered as perhaps the world's first Revisionist historian, and a pioneer in the systematic debunking of fraudulent documents.

For more on Lorenzo (Laurentius) Valla, see, Butterfield, Herbert, *The Origins of History*, Basic Books, New York, 1981, 187-8. (Butterfield is widely regarded as the outstanding British historian of his time.) ✦

Olga Belinskaya is a young lady writer who came to America from Ukraine. She has been a Harvard student and has worked at several public libraries and as a community activist for a clean environment and a democratic society. She also has a keen interest in bringing history into accord with the facts.

12,000-Year-Old Temple Found in Anatolia

By The TBR Staff



A portion of the Goebekli Tepe complex. Inset: a goddess figurine found at the Anatolian site.

Archeologists say a Turkish shepherd may have discovered the "Temple of Eden" when he noticed large oblong stones under a locally sacred mulberry tree at Goebekli Tepe (Turkish for "Navel Mountain"), near Urfa, Turkey, in Anatolia. The T-shaped, eight-foot stones, weighing seven tons, are engraved with remarkable images of animals. They stand arranged in circles from five to 10 yards across, and geomagnetic surveys have detected hundreds more stones buried in the area.

The Goebekli Tepe site stands on the highest hill in the region. The tallest stones here all face southeast.

Scientists believe hunter-gatherers built the complex at least 12,000 years ago, almost 7,000 years before Egyptians allegedly built the pyramids of Giza. Tribes from all over must have come together to build and worship in this place.

Archeologist Klaus Schmidt believes Goebekli Tepe is the "Temple of Eden" because hunter-gatherers built it at a time of abundant wildlife, when people had time to cultivate art and complex ritual. Then deforestation and erosion caused ecological collapse, and they had to transition to a harsh farming life, the world's first agriculture. Evidence supports this: People from what today is eastern Turkey were the first to domesticate sheep, cattle and goats (of course there were no Turks living here at that time). The first farmyard pigs were domesticated 60 miles away, at Cayonu. Rye and oats were first cultivated in the hills of Goebekli.

Writers of the Bible must have been describing this corner of Turkish Kurdistan when they spoke of Eden: Eden was west of Assyria; so is Goebekli. Eden was by four rivers, including the Euphrates. Goebekli lies between the Euphrates (or "Perath") and the Tigris (possibly the biblical "Hiddekel").[1] Beth Eden, the biblical "house of Eden," lies 50 miles from Goebekli. The Old Testament talks about "the children of Eden which were in Thelasar," a town in northern Syria near Goebekli. Lastly, the word "Eden" comes from the Sumerian word for "plain." Goebekli lies on the plains of Harran.

Anatolia is a region of Southwest Asia that corresponds today to the Asian portion of Turkey, and is also called by the Latin name of Asia Minor. It means "rising of the Sun" or "east." Because of its location at the intersection of Asia and Europe, Anatolia has been a cradle for civilizations since prehistoric times.

It is a mystery why, around 8000 B.C., people buried the temple under thousands of tons of soil.

Around the same time, the temple of Nevali Cori, 28 miles away, was built. This temple also demonstrates a number of man's firsts. Freestanding anthropomorphic figures are among the earliest known life-sized sculptures. These compare to Goebekli Tepe examples.

Several hundred 2-inch clay figurines fired at 500-600 degrees Centigrade suggest that ceramic technology developed before pottery proper. As with Goebekli Tepe, the most prominent monoliths face in the same direction, but in Nevali Cori it's southwest. Archeologist Andrew Collins suggests that they face Gaza, 671 miles away.

Harold Hauptmann, another archeologist, explains that sculptures and painted stone panels found in both Nevali Cori and Goebekli Tepe prove that, "Art is not something someone just invented one day, like the wheel or fire. It has always been an active part of the human psyche, since the very beginning." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 In Bible lore, the four rivers produced by the river of Eden were the "Pison" (unidentified), Gihon (unidentified), Hiddekel and Perath, sometimes said to be the Euphrates.

ISRAEL BISSELL

Unheralded Hero of America's First War of Secession

ISRAEL BISSELL—WHO WAS HE? You have heard of Paul Revere and his famous ride. Bissell is the same thing, only much, much more. It is like the difference between lightning and a lightning bug—the difference between 20 miles and 345 miles. Riding night and day for over four full days, the little-known, 23-year-old post rider carried the call to arms from Watertown, Massachusetts to the Philadelphia City Hall, alerting Colonists along the way of the April 19, 1775 British attack on Lexington, "the shot heard round the world."

Open any schoolchild's textbook today, and you will be able to read about Paul Revere's midnight ride from Boston to Lexington (about 20 miles) during the wee hours of April 19 in order to alert John Hancock and Samuel Adams that "the Regulars are coming out" and that the two were to be arrested. But not a word is given to another rider, **Israel Bissell**, above, who set off on a far greater journey only a few hours after Revere. For four days and six hours Bissell rode, covering nearly 350 miles from Watertown, Massachusetts, to Philadelphia, shouting through each town, "To arms, to arms, the war has begun."

BY JOHN TIFFANY

Paul Revere gets all the glory for his famous "midnight ride"—a striking tale of patriotism told by a master storyteller—but a young messenger who called the colonists to arms during a remarkable five-day dash across five states is a mere footnote—a man mentioned in historical documents that didn't even get his first name right. They called him "Trail," but his actual name was Israel Bissell. Bissell is one of the American history's most unheralded heroes.

Bissell, who may or may not have been of Jewish extraction, was a 23-year-old postal rider when the war broke out, April 19, 1775. He rode day and night with little sleep in a 345-mile journey from Boston to Philadelphia. He rode one horse so hard the poor animal died beneath him as he arrived in Worcester, about two hours after leaving Watertown. Yet few people know about the heroic Israel because he did not have good "PR": Henry Wadsworth Longfellow didn't write a poem about him.

Robert Thompson, professor of television and popular culture at Syracuse University, said the poem marginalized Bissell's accomplishments and enhanced Revere's reputation for reasons that have nothing to do with the facts. " 'Paul Revere' rhymes with a lot more than 'Israel Bissell'," he said. "And it is one of those poems that gets in your head and won't let go."

"To arms! To arms! The war has begun!" Bissell yelled as he passed through each town. Dozens of other messengers also raced on horseback to spread the news, making it likely that the Revere of the poem was a composite of these men, said J.L. Bell, a Massachusetts writer specializing in Revolutionary War-era Boston.

In response to their cries, church bells were rung and muskets

OTHER FORGOTTEN RIDERS

Though Paul Revere is lauded today for alerting patriots to the fact that the British army was on the move and headed for Concord, he never actually finished his ride. A few hours after setting out—but after warning Sam Adams and John Hancock they were to be arrested—Revere was stopped by a British patrol just outside of Lexington and was taken at gunpoint back to the town. Two others riding with Revere—William Dawes, who had originally set off from Boston, and Samuel Prescott, who had joined up with Revere in Lexington—escaped. Out of the three, however, only Prescott managed to complete the full mission, riding all the way to Concord to inform leaders of the militia that the British were headed their way. Were it not for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem, *Paul Revere's Ride*, which took considerable literary license with the truth, other riders such as Dawes, Prescott, Bissell and Cybil Ludington would be celebrated as great patriots alongside Revere. At left is shown one of thousands of paintings of Revere shouting his warning on his famous ride.

fired. The redcoats were attacking; the American War to Secede From Britain had begun.

But Israel Bissell's long-distance ride was obscured in history's annals by Revere's 20-mile gallop, greatly amplified by Longfellow. Longfellow's poem, first published in 1860 as *Paul Revere's Ride*, became familiar to generations of schoolchildren because it was a highly dramatic story.

History is built on facts, but as Thompson noted, the facts can be overwhelmed by the fame spawned by art and fiction. Christopher Columbus has been credited with discovering the New World even though there is ample evidence that Vikings and others reached North America centuries, even millennia, earlier. And Guglielmo Marconi is credited with inventing radio, despite the fact that Edwin Armstrong and Nikola Tesla pioneered crucial developments in this technology.

When he set out, Bissell was carrying a letter signed by Massachusetts militia Gen. Joseph Palmer, dated April 19, 1775. It read:

> To all friends of American liberty, be it known that this morning before the break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1,000 or 1,200 men . . . marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired, without any provocation, and killed six men and wounded four others. By an express from Boston, we find that another brigade are now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1,000.

The letter asked those Bissell encountered "to furnish him with fresh horses, as may be needed."

At each city or town along the way, town leaders would keep the document Bissell delivered and hastily transcribe a new version that Bissell would carry to the next stop. Although Palmer only asked Bissell to deliver the news throughout Connecticut, the young messenger pressed onward.

He arrived on Wall Street in New York City about 4 p.m. on April 23. Some 24 hours later, he reached Philadelphia, where the pealing of what would became known as the Liberty Bell drew a crowd of 8,000 who would learn the war had begun. By then, the part of the much-transcribed document bearing Bissell's name inaccurately listed his first name as "Trail." That document can be found today in Philadelphia, in the "American manuscripts" section of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Bissell rested, then made his way back to his home in East Windsor, Conn. He joined the army and served along with his brother Justis. Surviving the war, Bissell moved to Middlefield in western Massachusetts. There he bought property and became a farmer, raising sheep. He married a Lucy Hancock, and they had four children. He lived his final years in the nearby hamlet of Hinsdale. There a simple marble stone with the brief inscription "IN MEMORY of Mr. ISRAEL BISSELL, who died October 24th 1823, Aged Sev'nty One Years" marks his grave.

Bissell's plot remained unadorned until 1967, when the Daughters of the American Revolution placed near his headstone a bronze plaque commemorating his contribution to the nation's tumultuous birth. ✦

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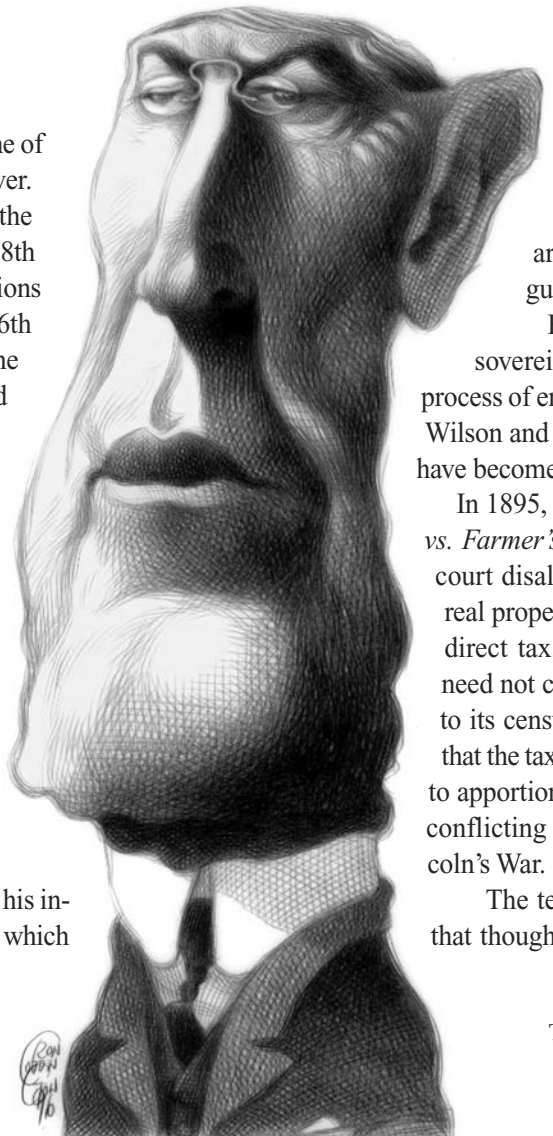
THE SHOCKING SAGA OF 'WOODROW THE WORST'

THE MESSED-UP WORLD we are living in today was essentially created by Woodrow Wilson during his presidency. It is perhaps not too much to say that the 20th century was Wilson's Century. During his two terms as U.S. president, he unalterably changed the face of not just the United States, but of the globe. The community of nations today represents a world still spinning crazily on a Wilsonian axis. When Wilson took office in March 1913, America was a nation with sound money freely circulating. When Wilson left office in 1921, he had involved the nation in the first-ever world war. Under Wilson's stewardship, the federal government became large and was getting larger, the U.S. currency began a long slide into debasement, and no American could buy a legal drink (instead we got organized crime). Here is the story of the man who may well be the worst president in history other than Lincoln or FDR.

BY ALEX S. PERRY JR.



Woodrow Wilson is or was one of the worst U.S. presidents ever. During his administration the notorious 16th, 17th and 18th amendments became law, the worst distortions to the U.S. Constitution in history. The 16th Amendment came into being just before the United States became inveigled into World War I, and was partly designed to help finance America's participation in that Eurasian war. [1]

The 16th Amendment, the "income tax" amendment, was passed about the same time as the related and equally outrageous, unconstitutional Federal Reserve Act. The 16th Amendment effectively made it so that eventually every citizen was "guilty" of not paying his taxes correctly if the federal government's myrmidons chose to claim the citizen failed to file or pay income taxes allegedly due, until the citizen could prove his innocence, at sometimes very great expense, which made it cheaper sometimes to pay the blackmail and shut up. This reversed the great Anglo-Saxon/American principle of jurisprudence that, in the common law, you are presumed innocent until proven guilty.

First, Abraham Lincoln destroyed the sovereign states, and then, by an insidious process of encroachments, starting with Woodrow Wilson and his 16th Amendment, nearly all of us have become subjects of Uncle Sam.

In 1895, in the Supreme Court case of *Pollock vs. Farmer's Loan and Trust* (157 U.S. 429), the court disallowed a federal tax on income from real property. The tax was designed to be an indirect tax, which would mean that each state need not contribute portions of a whole relative to its census figures. The court, however, ruled that the tax was a direct tax, and therefore subject to apportionment. This was the last in a series of conflicting court decisions dating back to Lincoln's War.

The text of the Amendment makes it clear that though the categories of direct and indirect

taxation still exist, any determination that income tax is a direct tax will be irrelevant, because taxes on incomes, from salary or from real estate, are explicitly to be treated as indirect. The Congress passed the Amendment on July 12, 1909, and it was ratified on February 3, 1913.

Some scholars maintain that, like the 14th Amendment, the 16th was never truly ratified (Benson, Bill, and M.J. "Red" Beckman, *The Law That Never Was*, National Justice Research Institute, Sacramento, CA). But do not expect to prevail in court with that argument.

The states have become beholden to the central government because the 16th Amendment siphons off so much money that there is very little left for state government to tax. The states became beggars of the federal government for money on which to operate. The states have come to need money from Uncle Sam for highway construction, education etc. This despite the fact that the Constitution provides no role for the feds in such areas as education, outside of the District of Columbia and such federal territories as Guam, American Samoa and so on.

But if the states fail to follow the manifold rules laid down by the "fedgov," they might not get the money they request.

The Founding Fathers intended the states, which were supposed to be sovereign nations, to be effective buffers between the citizen and the central government. Now Uncle Sam bosses the individual around and reaches directly into your pocket. Much of the money he takes out of your pocket goes to pay interest due to the private bankers from which he is always borrowing to "create currency," when he could just as easily create any needed currency himself without interest.

"The states are beholden to the central government because the 16th Amendment siphons off so much money, there is very little left for states to tax."

Frank Chodorov, in his *The Income Tax: Root of All Evil*, condemns the 16th Amendment as the destroyer of the original Constitution and the intent and purpose of the signers of that document:

> The income tax is not only a tax; it is an instrument that has the potentiality of destroying a society of humans. . . . (p 20)
>
> In name, it was a tax reform. In point of fact, it was a revolution. For the 16th Amendment corroded the American concept of natural rights; ultimately it reduced the American citizen to a status of subject, so much so that he is not aware of it; enhanced executive power to the point of reducing Congress to innocuity and enabled the central government to bribe the states, once independent units, into subservience. No kingship in the history of the world ever exercised more power than our presidency or had more of the people's wealth at its disposal. We have retained the forms and phrases of a republic, but in reality we are living under an oligarchy, not of courtesans, but of bureaucrats. . . . (46-7)
>
> The freedoms won by Americans in 1776 were lost in the revolution of 1913. . . . (50)
>
> The income tax, by attacking the dignity of the individual at the very base, has led to . . . perjury, fraud, deception and bribery. Avoidance or evasion of the levies has become the great American game, and talents of the highest order are employed in the effort to save something from the clutches of the [central government]. People who in their private lies are above reproach will resort to the meanest devices to effect some saving and will even brag of their ingenuity. The necessity of trying to get along under the income tax has made us a corrupt people. (76)

The 16th Amendment was the nation's first step into Communism. The Communist Manifesto, by Karl Marx, lists 10 steps to set up a Communist government. The second one is the progressive income tax.

In addition, the 17th Amendment was ratified during Wilson's era, so the U.S. senators would be elected by popular vote instead of by the legislatures of the various state governments. With the ratification of the 17th Amendment, the states lost their rights legally, not dictatorially and by force as with Lincoln. The 17th Amendment increased democracy in America, a form of government the original signers of the Constitution wished to avoid because they considered democracy the worst form of government. To them, democracy was mob rule, meaning the most ignorant, which composes the majority, setting the rules and determining which demagogues should get a government job.

America entered the European and Asian war, making it a "World War," even though Wilson's slogan for his bid for a second term was, "He kept us out of war."

Under Wilson, free speech was not tolerated. Restrictive legislation seriously narrowed the scope of individual freedom. There was a Sedition Act, which punished those who disagreed with the administration. More than 117,000 American men and boys died needlessly, and 205,690 were wounded, many horribly, during Wilson's second term.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

With the passage (December 23, 1913) of the Federal Reserve Act, another of Wilson's legacies, and the fifth plank in *The Communist Manifesto*, the fedgov had almost all it needed to completely control the economy. The citizens became eco-

SIGNING THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT: As president, Woodrow Wilson was the leading powerhouse in Washington behind passage of the Federal Reserve Act, the infamous legislation enacted in 1913, which created the privately owned and controlled U.S. central bank. Over the objections of great populists like William Jennings Bryan, Ignatius Donnelly and others, Wilson came out hard in favor of the Rothschild-backed bill. It easily passed through Congress, and Wilson wasted no time putting pen to paper, signing the measure just one hour after the Senate overwhelmingly endorsed it. Today, historians still debate whether Wilson suffered from buyer's remorse six years after signing the measure, reportedly confiding at one time: "I am a most unhappy man. I have unwittingly ruined my country. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit."

nomic slaves to the central government, thinking they now had financial security and were free from future depressions.

We have the original form of the Constitution, but it has become unimportant, non-operational, mainly because of the 16th and 17th amendments.

One is reminded of what Benjamin Franklin said after the Constitutional convention, when a lady asked him what he and the group had been doing. He said, "We have given you a republic—if you can keep it."

It should be obvious that the Constitution has been changed in such a degree that the republic has been destroyed—mostly by "honorable" lawyers.

Wilson was in other ways a disgrace: He had an affair with a married woman, socialite Mary Peck. Her son by another man got into trouble, and Mrs. Peck needed $30,000 to help him out. She asked Wilson to supply it. He refused; his passion for her had cooled. But since Wilson had written many intimate letters to her, the mistress hired an honorable lawyer, Samuel Untermeyer, Esq., a Jew, who threatened to publish the letters if Wilson did not pay.

In those days, such letters would ruin the reputation of any married politician, and especially the pious son of a preacher.

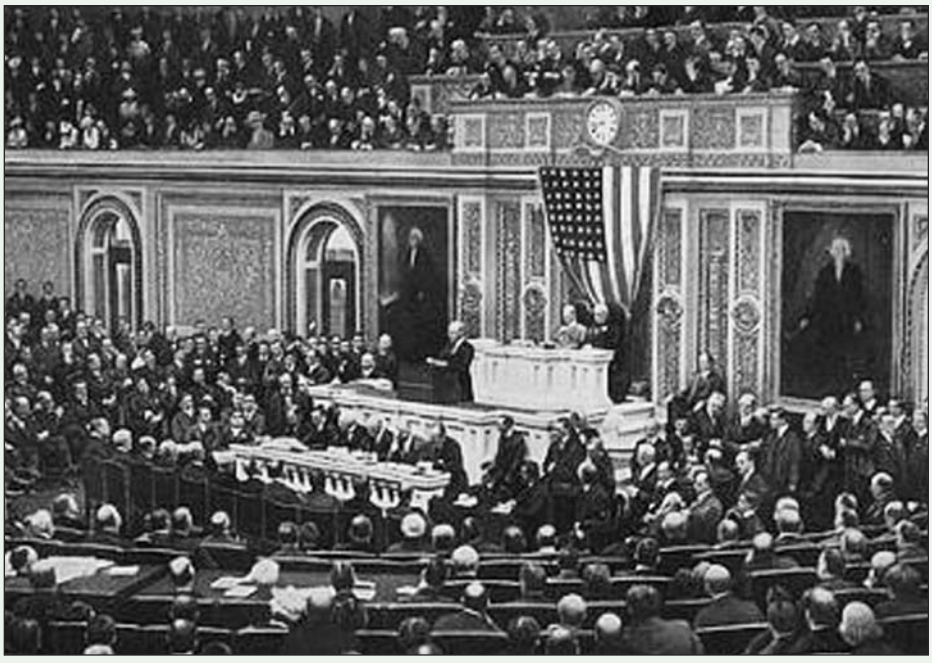
Peck and Untermeyer wound up suing Wilson for $200,000, which Untermeyer knew he could not pay. Wilson made a dishonorable deal: If he would appoint Untermeyer's choice to fill the first vacancy on the Supreme Court, he would "handle things" for Mrs. Peck and her son, and Wilson would be off the hook.

This is how Louis Brandeis got on the high court, the first Jew to do so (and ever since then, there has been at least one "Jewish seat" on the Supreme Court.)

Lawyer Wilson, Esq., was blackmailed by lawyer Untermeyer—and so was the United States, because Wilson was then the president of the United States. But of this sordid history, we never learn in school. Instead, we learn fairy tales and are taught to call it history. If the true history of our "leaders" were ever presented, rather than the fairy tale that they were outstandingly moral and saintlike, almost untouchable in their perfection, the citizens would perhaps lose their enthusiasm for democracy.

All the wars—many of them illegally undeclared wars—America has been in have been propagandized as if the saintly U.S. government was fighting for honorable and just reasons.

The Office of Naval Intelligence has emphasized that economic reasons are the basic causes for wars:



WILSON DECLARES WAR

Despite campaigning for a second term with the slogan "he kept us out of war," Wilson wasted no time sending American boys into World War I. Three months after his inauguration, Wilson went before Congress on April 2, 1917 to demand war with Germany. A globalist at heart, Wilson then exploited an Allied victory to further U.S. involvement in world affairs by pressing ahead with his dream of world government, via the League of Nations, and the vindictive Versailles Treaty that set the stage for World War II.

> Realistically, all wars have been for economic reasons. To make them politically and socially palatable, ideological issues have always been invoked. Any possible future war will, undoubtedly, conform to historical precedent.[2]

The "Civil" War was fought because Abraham Lincoln wanted to tax the South on foreign imports. The South wanted to sell their farm products to Europeans and bring back better-made European products. The South was beginning to compete with India's and Egypt's cotton production.

Charles Dickens said the American "Civil" War was "solely a fiscal quarrel. . . . the love of money was the root of this, as of so many, many other evils."[3] Dickens said slavery was not the reason, and the slaves' children were happier and better cared for than children living in London and elsewhere in England.

In addition to Britain's "balance of power" policy, the economic reason for World War I was Germany's building of the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railroad (TBR, September/October 2005). This railroad would have placed the North Sea and Indian Ocean within eight days of each other, whereas going through the Suez Canal took almost two months, at greater cost. Germany and the rest of the European "continent" would not have had to depend on England and France to trade with the Orient.

Francis Neilson beings out another reason why England wanted war with Germany:

> For a long period Great Britain had enjoyed the maritime carry-services of the world. She was not only mistress of the seas so far as the navy was concerned; she was also mistress of them in trade and commerce. She had nothing to fear from France or Italy as competitors. But when Germany began to build her own ships and challenge England's supremacy in the passenger and cargo trade of the world, she realized her position was endangered and something had to be done about it.[4]

Possibly feeling some sense of regret, after the unnecessary war was over, Wilson said what the reason was for World War I in St. Louis on September 5, 1919:

> Why, my fellow citizens, is there any man here, or any woman—let me say, is there any child here—who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry? . . . This war, in its inception, was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war.[5]

Then at St. Paul, Minnesota, the same month, September 9, Wilson freed all the Germans of any war guilt in the starting of World War I by honestly stating:

> The German bankers and the German merchants and the German manufacturers did not want this war. They were making conquest of the world without it, and they knew war would spoil their plans.[6]

But the history American students have to read in school teaches them to believe the only reason Wilson brought the United States into World War I was "to make the world safe for democracy" and "to end all wars" and other such untruthful nonsense.

> Historians have found no evidence to indicate economic interest influenced President Wilson's conduct in the critical weeks before the war.[7]

The noted Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes, namesake of this magazine, did say business was the reason:

> We did not actually go into the world war to protect ourselves from imminent German invasion or to make the world safe for democracy, but to protect our investment in Allied bonds, to ensure a more extensive development of the manufacture of war materials, and to make it possible to deliver our munitions to Allied ports.[8]

Maybe the United States did not enter World War I against Germany for commercial and industrial reasons alone, but it is a sure fact that England went into war against Germany only for these reasons.

After World War I, Lloyd George then Britain's prime minister, said it is best to keep the real cause of the war a secret: "Wars are precipitated by motives which the statesmen responsible for them dare not assert."[9]

Wilson, the man primarily responsible for Germany's defeat, eventually became de-bamboozled and began to realize what he had done to Germany and Europe. He asserted: "I would like to see Germany clean up France." [10]

Only very few and very rare lawyers would want to repeal the 16th Amendment. The amendment gives lawyers much profitable work to do; therefore, they support this restriction of the citizen's rights.

Because the 16th Amendment is part of the Constitution now, the average citizen thinks of it as sacred and worthy of veneration; therefore he would never consider speaking against it. The activities of the Internal Revenue Service have never been investigated or criticized by Congress. Congress is afraid of its own handiwork.

The fedgov is the largest employer in the United States. The IRS is one of the largest employing agencies, with over 86,000 workers. Millions of people depend on the taxes collected for their income. Other millions who are not employees depend on the fedgov's income for their free handouts.

Rep. George Hansen's *To Harass Our People* is a study of the IRS's tactics and abuses of power. All who read Hansen's book will know why everyone, including all senators and congressmen, fears the IRS. There is no real service to the people from the agency.

Many writers fight the fedgov's programs of forced integration, war, big spending, control of the economy, etc by complaining only against the results of these programs. These writers and committees are only shadowboxing. It seems they do not really want what they are complaining about to end. If they were to end, they would lose their cause for existence and financial support. They never complain about what it is that gives the government so much power. Money gives the U.S. government, or

THE 16TH AMENDMENT

President Wilson will no doubt go down in history as one of the criminals who enslaved all Americans by subjecting them to an income tax. At the time, there was great debate over whether the measure was actually legally passed. Today, historians still argue over whether the 16th Amendment was ratified by three-fourths of all of the states as required by the Constitution. But that didn't stop Wilson from signing the measure into law just after his inauguration for his first term. A tax upon the people was a boon to Wilson's administration, paving the way for the federal government to grow and increase its spending by leaps and bounds by the time Wilson left office. At the time, it was sold to the country by its proponents, who claimed that it would only target the richest few in the country. As one historian put it: "But wealthy or not, the power to tax incomes was the breach in the dam holding back federal power and influence based on spending by the central government. . . . During Wilson's two terms as president, the dam burst, and federal spending rose to more than 20 percent of [gross domestic product]."

any government, power. If the government is financially poor, it is weak.

The leaders of this country, from 1996 until 1860, from George Washington to James Buchanan, wanted a weak government. They were honorable enough to live by the oath they took when they assumed office. No government is better than the people who run the government.

What needs to be done is to repeal the 16th and 17th amendments, abolish the Federal Reserve System and pass an amendment that would prohibit the federal government from ever again borrowing, as Thomas Jefferson wanted.

Cut the fedgov's monetary income, and it will begin acting properly. It will become friendly and polite to all. It will humble itself. Then the citizens will begin to love, honor and no longer fear it. But until the government's income is drastically reduced, all efforts to persuade the government to act civilized will be futile. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The war was to knock down Germany and preserve the "balance of power" on the European continent, to save Britain's chestnuts and to establish a "Jewish homeland" in Palestine, to be called Israel, which was to be the nucleus of a global Zionist empire.—Ed.

2 "United States Imports of Strategic Materials—1938" (official document prepared for the U.S. Navy Department), quoted in *The Congressional Record—Senate*, Vol. 93, part e, April 15, 1947, p 3,387.

3 Adams, Charles, *When in the Course of Human Events*, p 1.

4 Nielson, Francis, *The Makers of War*, C.C. Nelson Publishing Co., Appleton, Wis., 1950, p 5.

5 *Ibid*., p 58.

6 *Ibid*.

7 Todd, Lewis Paul, et al., *Rise of the American Nation*, p 535. This textbook is used in the 10th grade in Mississippi schools.

8 Goddard, Arthur, *Harry Elmer Barnes—Learned Crusader*, Ralph Myles, Publisher, Inc., Colorado Springs, 1968, p 269.

9 Nielson, *op. cit.*

10 Kerney, James, *The Political Education of Woodrow Wilson*, p 476.

Alex Perry served in the Army Air Force in World War II as a mechanic for B-24s. He lives in Mississippi. He is the author of two of the most controversial articles in TBR history, according to our fans and our critics. The first was "The Greatest Generation Not So Great After All," published in the January/February 2002 issue of TBR. (By the way, Mr. Perry is a member of "the greatest generation.") The other was "Adolf Hitler Should Have Received a Nobel Peace Prize" published in the July/August 2004 issue. (This latter article has sent our critics into apoplectic fits. However, Mr. Perry states his case quite convincingly.)

THE BARNES REVIEW ANNOUNCES A NEW CONCEPT:

YOU PICK THE TOPIC!

We here at TBR are very sensitive to the wishes of our readers. As radio personality and prolific author (as well as TBR Editorial Board member) Michael Collins Piper says, "you are the niche of the niche." That's not a bad thing. It means you can handle opinions and facts that are contrary to the mainstream media, ultra-liberal college, high school and junior high school text books, books found in most chain bookstores, "court" magazines etc etc. It means you can even disagree with TBR on an article or two and still appreciate the fact that what you are reading is "different" from what you normally see.

As such, we'd like to try something new. What we propose is that every issue of TBR we run this form. On the form those who are interested in contributing their input to the magazine will be welcome to by writing a one-sentence topic description. For instance, if you wanted to know more about Soviet dictator Josef Stalin's love life, you'd write "Stalin's love life." (Don't worry; it's just an example.) When we receive your forms, our editorial assistant will tally up the most popular responses. We will then commission one of our editorial board members or a freelance writer to craft an article on that topic—and credit you for the idea. We will continue to keep a running tally so that we know what your favorite subjects really are. —Ed.

I'd like to see an article in TBR about: _____

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Sorry, but our toll free operators are not
prepared to take calls for this program.

Valentin Rasputin vs. the Zionists

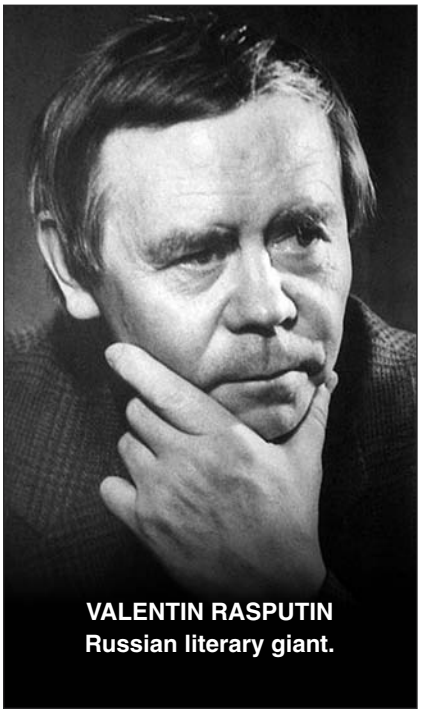
EMINENT RUSSIAN WRITERS, INDEED ANYONE OF PROMINENCE whom Jewish critics disapprove of, have too often been falsely labeled anti-Semitic, neo-"nazi," fascist, bigoted or worse. The prime target of this abuse in Russia has been Valentin Rasputin, now the country's most distinguished living writer. This slanderous name-calling reached its crescendo in Russia during the Yeltsin transition period and only abated after Putin assumed power. Many native Russian intellectuals have protested against this usurpation of moral authority by individuals whose political allegiance and faith differed from the vast majority of the native population. Rasputin has publicly held Soviet Jews responsible for most of Russia's misfortunes, first as the leaders and beneficiaries of the Communist Revolution and again in the 1990s as the leaders and beneficiaries of membership in the "oligarchy." Rasputin, like Solzhenitsyn, believes that the Jews owe the Russian people an apology.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

Not to be confused with Grigory Rasputin, the mystic who helped the czarevich overcome his hemophilia attacks; Valentin Grigorevich Rasputin is a writer and polemicist, and arguably the second greatest contemporary Russian writer after Solzhenitsyn in a nation of literary giants.

Orthodox christianity and national character are the traditional core values of the East Slavic peoples. These qualities have been most evident in the lives of both Solzhenitsyn and Rasputin. Rasputin, for example, was baptized by an Orthodox priest in 1980, when the Communist government was still in power. Because most Western media representatives are saturated with and have absorbed a "secular progressive" philosophy, they often fail to report on the importance of these values to Russians and Ukrainians. Both the writings of Solzhenitsyn and Rasputin are suffused with not just a sense of civic responsibility but with an overriding moral concern as well.

In their hearts the Russian people still think of their country as *Matushka Rus,'* "Mother Russia." All of nature is a gift of God. As Dr. M. Raphael Johnson described the Russian relationship with nature:



VALENTIN RASPUTIN
Russian literary giant.

> Natural objects are pathways to God . . . Nature for Rasputin is not merely to be preserved and loved as a mother or wife because of her beauty or because she yields fruit. But it goes deeper. Nature is a mediator of sorts between man and God. . . . Nature for the sensitive, aesthetic, and ascetic soul contains the fingerprints of God. . . . For the agrarian, nature, the village, the trees and mountains are friends. They create a home bound together in love.[1]

In a letter to the leaders of the Soviet Union in the early 1970s Solzhenitsyn himself urged the Soviet leadership to give up imperialism and "political gigantism" and instead turn inward to Russia herself. Consider, he said, the development, protection and preservation of the Russian northeast—Siberia.[2] There had been no Green Revolution in the Soviet Union, no environmentalist lobby, no Earth Day. The political Red Revolution was more concerned with building the Soviet Union's industrial and military strength than with considering the destructive consequences of unbridled industrial projects on the landscape. It was in the 1970s through the 1990s, and especially during the presidency of Yeltsin that Rasputin was most active in defense of the homeland.

Siberian-born (1937) Rasputin belonged to a literary group, known as the "village prose writers," who, influenced

by the teachings of the nationalist group Pamyat [the "People's National-patriotic Orthodox Christian movement," literally "Memory"] organization, and revolted by the desolation increasingly seen in the Russian countryside because of reckless modernization projects, used their literary skills to stop the rape of the wilderness. The Pamyat group maintained that the Soviet government had been dominated by Jews from the beginning, when the farms were collectivized and famine ensued, and later under Boris Yeltsin when Zionists and Freemasons were actively working to subordinate the government to Jewish capital. As rootless cosmopolitans the Jews, Pamyat held, had no sympathy for the Russian people, and no understanding or concern about country life, agriculture, or nature in general. They were not even Russians.

By virtue of birth and philosophy Rasputin and his colleagues are Slavophiles not Westernizers, intelligent and gifted rural *volk* not urbanites, agrarians not city planners, and devoted to alleviating agrarian conditions. Repelled by destructive government policies, these people fight to preserve and protect the wonders of the Russian landscape. It was inevitable that sooner or later Jews and/or Zionists[3] would be identified as the rootless urbanites responsible for the destruction. In a signed letter to Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Federation, the head of Pamyat, D. Vasilyev, wrote:

> Your Jewish entourage . . . has already made good use of you and don't need you anymore. . . . The aim of international Zionism is to seize power worldwide. For this reason Zionists struggle against the national and religious traditions of other nations and to this end they devised the Freemasonic concept of cosmopolitanism.[4]

The gifted author Aleksandr Prokhanov wrote the wildly popular roman-à-clef *Mr. Hexogen* that mocks Yeltsin's family. The Soviet authorities did not even attempt to shut Rasputin and the other village prose writers down, probably because the Russians among them shared their love for "Matushka Rus." The open attacks on Rasputin began when Boris Yeltsin became president, and with his reformer advisers, mostly Jewish, privatized Russian industry. This was when a select group of former communists became the Jewish oligarchs.

The village writers fought back. They not only blamed the Jews and/or Zionists for the immediate chaos but also for having destroyed Russian village life, the backbone of the country, for having turned Russia into a secular country by murdering the Orthodox clergy and converting the churches into movie theaters, warehouses and worse during and after the Communist Revolution. By controlling the mass media the same people had manipulated and distorted Russian culture. They had done so under the Communists and continued to do so under Yeltsin, especially by controlling TV networks.

In many of his short stories written during the Soviet period Rasputin made use of metaphors to conceal his contempt for many government projects. In 1976 in his short story *Farewell to Matyora,* Rasputin made the flooding of a village in a river basin a metaphor for Soviet Communism drowning Russia itself. He wrote:

> Once more spring had come, one more in the never-ending cycle, but for Matyora this spring would be the last, the last for both the island and the village that bore the same name. Once more, rumbling passionately, the ice broke, piling up mounds on the banks, and the liberated Angara River opened up, stretching out into a mighty sparkling flow. Once more the water gushed boisterously at the island's upper tip, before cascading down both channels of the riverbed, once more greenery flared on the ground and in the greens the first rains soaked the earth, the swifts and sparrows flew back, and at dusk in the bogs the awakened frogs croaked their love of life. It had all happened many times before.[5]

Living near Lake Baykal, Rasputin was appalled by the industrial pollution poisoning the pristine waters of the biggest freshwater lake in the world."

In 1985 in his story *Fire* he made the fire in a Siberian camp a prophetic judgment on the entire Soviet system. When in the late 1980s Soviet planners were seriously considering reversing the flow of Siberian rivers, Rasputin, then occupying a seat in the Supreme Soviet, warned that if that was even tried the Russian nation might consider seceding from the Soviet Union. On this occasion he wrote:

> When reflecting on the actions of today's "river-rerouting" father figures, who are destroying our sacred national treasures up hill and down, with the haste of an invading army, you involuntarily turn to this experience: it would not be a bad idea for them to know that not everything is forgiven at the time of death.[6]

Living in Irkutsk, not far from Lake Baykal, Rasputin was particularly appalled by the industrial pollution already poisoning the pristine waters of the largest (most voluminous) freshwater lake in the world. However, it would be wrong to think that the village writers opposed all modernization. They simply wanted all major industrial projects to be compatible with and considerate of the ecology.

Writers, Rasputin insists, should be first and foremost spokesmen for the truth (shades of Bishop Williamson) and not

providers of print entertainment or propagandists. The moral relativism of the West appalls Rasputin. In 1991, for instance, Rasputin did not object when governmental authorities tried to put Moscow's gay newspaper, *Tuma,* out of business. Rasputin commented:

> If you allow one thing, it can lead to something else. If you legalize homosexuality, the necrophiliacs will clamor for their rights—after all they're a sexual minority too. When it comes to homosexuality, let's keep Russia clean. We have our own traditions. That kind of contact between men is a foreign import. Three years ago we came out against beauty contests. They seemed outrageous then, but compared with this, they were purity itself. To get rid of censorship would mean getting rid of morality. You either have morality or you don't. We must take radical steps to preserve a moral society.[7]

On June 22, 1991, the anniversary of the day Germany attacked the USSR, President Yeltsin, frightened by the widespread discontent and anger among the Russian people caused by the chaos and poverty during the transition period, warned against what he saw as fascistic and anti-Semitic elements in the Russian people.

Rasputin responded angrily. He said that when Russians have been unjustly accused of anti-Semitism, the slanderers are very likely Russophobes, which in this case were certain Jews who cleverly worked to transfer their own unfounded animosity toward the Russians to the Russians by blaming them for an irrational and unjustified dislike of Jews. He said, "The responsibility for today's undeclared war, is being shifted on us Russians. The plundered people reduced to beggary, slandered, and making enormous sacrifices—they are to blame."

During the transition from Communism to a market economy the Yeltsin government was being advised by the Harvard group, acting on behalf of the U.S. government, while the Russian side, Rasputin observed, was represented by Gaydar, Chubays, Nemtsov, Berezovsky, Gusinsky, Smolensky and other such. In the transition period when the Russian people were being bilked out of their pitiful savings in Russian institutions, and conditions at that time were even worse than under Stalin, many Jews became oligarchs. It did not go unnoticed that Jews happened to be in the majority on both the American and Russian sides in establishing the Yeltsin government. Some on the Russian side even flaunted the fact that they enjoyed dual citizenship with Israel and special relations with the United States. For this, they have been and remain very unpopular among the Russians.

Generally speaking, when one is wrongly labeled a fascist or an anti-Semite by foreign critics, it can be tolerated because the accuser may have been incorrectly informed, but when your own

Boris 'I Need a Pizza' Yeltsin

In the early 1990s, during the period in which Russia was transitioning from Communism to a market economy, Russia was fleeced by a group of wealthy, elite criminals known as "the oligarchs." The government, headed by Boris Yeltsin (above), was absent in its oversight, allowing those in the U.S. government and Harvard University to help the oligarchs abscond with hundreds of billions of dollars in assets, which rightfully belonged to the Russian people. Who better than Yeltsin, a notorious alcoholic, to oversee the privatization scheme orchestrated by Western intellectuals and exploited by a group of outsiders, the overwhelming majority of whom were Jewish (10 out of the 11 top oligarchs) and had dual citizenship with Israel. These include men like Berezovsky, Gusinsky, Smolensky, Khodorkovsky, Friedman and Malkin, to name a few. But when honest writers like Valentin Rasputin pointed out the obvious—that a group of Jewish elites was robbing the country—Yeltsin shamelessly called them "anti-Semitic," fascist and dangerous. This was the same Yeltsin, who, during one infamous trip to Washington in 1995 to meet with Bill Clinton, was reportedly found outside his hotel near the White House drunk and in his underwear, trying to get a pizza. How has history judged Rasputin? Since that time, even the most biased of pro-Israeli media outlets has been forced to acknowledge that the oligarchs most responsible for bilking the country of its remaining institutions and natural resources were Zionists with close ties to Israel. Also, of late, there has been more and more discussion about the role Jewish leaders played in some of the worst atrocities committed by communists.

government, panicked by the discontent provoked by its own stupid policies, accuses unnamed citizens of being anti-Semites, fascists and provocateurs, then native patriots must speak out. Rasputin, exasperated, did so:

> If you are a Russian, and if, God forbid, you are concerned about the interests of your own unfortunate people—you are an anti-Semite. If you call a Jew a Jew, you immediately become an anti-Semite for just having uttered the word "Jew," because uttering it implies you have reflected upon it. If you dislike the endless sex and violence on television, you are an anti-Semite—after all, television is in Jewish hands. If you have screwed your face in disgust over a page of *Moskovskiy Komsomolets* (daily newspaper, literally "Moscow Member of the Young Communist League"), which pursues its mockery of your people's sacred relics, you are an inveterate anti-Semite. This is how in the media I became referred to as a world-famous anti-Semite not a world-famous writer. . . . We would never accept—be it in our own people or in any other people—the principle of being "chosen" or "über alles," the right to impose one people's will and taste on others, the expectation of the world's special gratitude for just being there. . . . There is the chosen people and there are the other peoples—the goyim—who can be ignored.

"If you are a Russian, and if, God forbid, you are concerned about the interests of your own unfortunate people—you are an anti-Semite."

When asked by the interviewer how he could tolerate the slander, he said:

> That is nothing. Frontline reality tempers you. Seneca said that being disliked by fools is something laudable. . . . paradoxically, the danger of the emergence of real anti-Semitism lies in the passionate desire of intolerant Jewry *to confiscate history*.[8]

Only when Vladimir Putin and his team achieved power did the Russian people finally find relief, understanding, and support from their government. Economic conditions improved and those Jewish oligarchs who took it upon themselves to criticize and interfere with the Putin government were restrained and Jewish control over the mass media, especially television, was reduced.

In his last book, *Two Hundred Years Together,* Solzhenitsyn challenged the Jews in Russia for their role in leading the Russian people down the false path to Communism by apologizing to the Russian people just as the Germans have apologized for the so-called "holocaust." But Solzhenitsyn was not the first eminent Russian patriot to have made this simple request of the Jewish community. With the great Solzhenitsyn now gone, the center of Jewish wrath and accusations of anti-Semitism focused on Rasputin, who has made that request in an even more forceful manner. Rasputin said:

> I think that today the Jews should feel responsible for the sin of having carried out the revolution and the subsequent terror—the terror that took place during and especially after the revolution. They played a large role and their guilt is great. Not for killing God, but for that. They perpetrated the relentless campaign against the peasant class whose land was brutally expropriated by the state and who themselves were ruthlessly murdered. . . .[9]

The request for an apology is really quite little to ask. After all, when the Communists were in charge they did not ask the czar and his family simply to apologize: They slaughtered them. When large segments of the Russian people objected to Communist policies, they were not asked to apologize: They were killed or sent to Gulag work-to-death camps. When the German civilian and military leaders were captured, they were not asked to apologize: They were hanged, after being tortured.

The president of the United States has apologized many times for wrongs done in the past by the government. The pope of the Catholic Church has apologized for wrongs done in the past by the church. The German government has apologized and made (and continues to make) restitution for wrongs done during the National Socialist period. Will a spokesman for world Jewry apologize for the Jewish role in Communism? ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Matthew Raphael Johnson. "The Social Vision of Valentin Rasputin." *The American Journal of Russian and Slavic Studies*—online: http://www.cdi.org/Russia/Johnson/3010.bdml.

2 Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. *Letter to the Soviet Leaders*. Harper & Row, New York, 1975, p. 55.

3 Russian writers often use the words "Jew" and "Zionist" interchangeably. However, not all Jews are Zionists, and not all Zionists are Jews.

4 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamyat.

5 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valentin_Rasputin.

6 James H. Billington. *Russia in Search of Itself*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 2004, p. 39.

7 Lionel Joyce. "What Rasputin Said." *The New York Review of Books*, April 11, 1991.

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9 Maxim D. Shrayer. "Anti-Semitism and the Decline of Russian Village Prose." *Partisan Review*. Vol. LXVII, No. 3, 2000.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of book reviews and articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the Washington, D.C. area.

FINKELSTEIN & THE HOLOCAUST INDUSTRY

CONTROVERSIAL ACADEMIC NORMAN FINKELSTEIN,, the subject of a 2009 film, is an American Jew and a scholar of the Israel-Palestine conflict. He has long sympathized with the plight of the Palestinians and has been banned from Israel for voicing his honest, balanced views. He even was denied tenure at De Paul University in Chicago for his critical views of the Israeli government's military aggression.

BY VICTOR SEBESTYEN

Norman Finkelstein is a political scientist and author whose main fields of research are the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the politics of Holocaustianity. A graduate of SUNY Binghamton, he received his PhD from Princeton and has held faculty positions at Brooklyn College, Rutgers University, Hunter College, New York University and, most recently, DePaul University, where he was an assistant professor from 2001 to 2007. Finkelstein claims some Jewish leaders are exploiting the holocaust and peddling deliberate lies about National Socialist atrocities. He argues that the pursuit of reparations from Swiss banks and German industrialists for survivors of the alleged death camps is "an outright extortion racket," which will result in an increase of "anti-Semitism" in Europe and America; that the majority of people who claim to have survived the concentration camps are fakes, and that it is time to call a halt to building new holocaust memorials and museums, such as the exhibition opened by the queen of England at the Imperial War Museum.

But his most controversial challenge to world Jewry is an attack on the article of faith held by Jews and gentiles throughout the West—that the holocaust was a unique event that cannot be compared with anything else in history. This belief, argues Finkelstein, which few people dare to challenge, is ruthlessly being used by Jews to justify Israel's appalling human rights record and create an environment of fear where nobody, either in academia or politics, can discuss the holocaust honestly and rationally.

Only a Jew could have written this book and found a reputable publisher for it. Only a Jew could have been brave enough to call it *The Holocaust Industry*, a title that in itself will cause offense. If David Irving had made these claims, he might have found himself once again appearing in the Royal Courts of Justice; the leader of U.S. Muslims Louis Farrakhan would have been placed by American public opinion even further beyond the pale, and if Joerg Haider had spoken like this, he would have ensured yet harsher European Union sanctions against Austria.

Finkelstein's tone is often angry and scathing. Sometimes he overstates his case or uses language so far removed from normal academic discourse that some might be tempted to doubt his credentials. But he deserves to be heard, and not only because of his background. He is making some profound points that many younger and more thoughtful Jews have quietly been attempting to debate, but whose voices have been stilled by the establishment.

HISTORY LESSONS

The holocaust, he argues, was barely mentioned in America, or anywhere outside the Jewish state of Israel, for the first two decades after the war, when memories were freshest. "I do not remember the Nazi holocaust ever intruding on my childhood. The main reason for this was that no one outside my family seemed to care about what happened," he says.

It was only after the Six-Day War in 1967 that the holocaust "industry" began to boom. "I sometimes think that the worst thing that ever happened to the Nazi holocaust was that American Jewry discovered it," said Finkelstein.

This "discovery," insists Finkelstein, had nothing to do with fear for the survival of Israel, which after all had spectacularly smashed its enemies in under a week and occupied land along its borders seven times its own size.

The holocaust was "reinvented" mainly to underpin U.S. strategic interests. Israel became America's surrogate in the Middle East, and the holocaust was used to justify the alliance and, later, Israel's policy toward its Arab neighbors. Said Finkelstein:

"The holocaust has proven to be an indispensable ideological weapon. Through its deployment, one of the world's most formidable powers, with a horrendous human rights record, has cast itself as a 'victim state,' and the most influential ethnic group in the United States has likewise acquired victim status.

"Considerable dividends accrue from this specious victimhood—in particular, immunity to criticism, however justified. Those enjoying this immunity have not escaped the moral corruptions that typically attend it."

HOLOCAUST IDEOLOGY

It was the U.S. Jewish elite that turned the alleged National Socialist Jewish holocaust into "the Holocaust." Here Finkelstein enters his most controversial waters and treads on the most tender sensibilities.

"Jewish leaders," notably people such as Simon Wiesenthal and Elie Wiesel, argue that the National Socialist extermination of the Jews was a unique event and uniquely irrational. Wiesel, for example, has maintained that it is a "religious mystery," unknowable and inexplicable. That, Finkelstein claims viciously, doesn't stop Wiesel charging a standard $25,000 plus for a chauffeur-driven car on the lecture circuit in an attempt to explain it.

So entrenched is the belief in the uniqueness of Hitler's crimes against the Jews that even to challenge it, according to some powerful academics such as Deborah Lipstadt—victor over David Irving in a British libel court—amounts to "holocaust denial." Yet the conviction is itself irrational, argues Finkelstein. No historical event is totally unique, or else they all are. And, dangerously, it leads to myth-making and distortion.

The uniqueness claim also give Jews an undeserved "sovereignty over suffering" and Hitler a place in demonology categorically different from Stalin, Mao Tse-tung (either one of whom killed more than 6 million of their subjects) or Pol Pot. This political correctness has become so extreme on some campuses that to compare the National Socialist death camps with an atrocity such as the slaughter, let's say, of 10 million Africans in the Congo as a result of the Belgian ivory and rubber trade, is met with accusations of "holocaust denial."

"No historical event is totally unique, or else they all are. And, dangerously, it leads to myth-making and distortion."

The "industry" has built dozens of holocaust memorials and museums throughout the world, yet there isn't one to the handicapped victims of National Socialism. A higher proportion of Europe's Gypsies than Jews passed away in the war, claims Finkelstein, and there's no memorial to them. Washington, D.C. has a big "holocaust museum," but nothing for victims of the slave trade or the genocide against American Indians.

HOLOCAUST LIES EXPOSED

Among the reams of "schlock" (Finkelstein's word) in holocaust literature, there are lies—most notoriously Benjamin Wilkomirski's book *Partings*, written in the 1970s, which became a huge best-seller and a vital text in the "industry." Wilkomirski claimed to have been a child survivor of Auschwitz, when in fact he spent the war growing up quietly in Switzerland. (He isn't Jewish, by the way.)

Thousands of others falsely claim to be "survivors of death camps," claims Finkelstein. There were, he says, about 100,000 when the war ended, and about a quarter died within two months. Yet the "industry" has claimed that since the early 1990s, 10,000 have been dying a month. "It would mean there were 8 million in 1945, but there were only 7 million Jews in German-occupied Europe before the war," Finkelstein notes.

BLOOD MONEY

Finkelstein is most scathing about the business end of the industry. "The current campaign to extort money from Europe in the name of 'needy holocaust victims' has shrunk the moral stature of their martyrdom to that of a Monte Carlo casino," he writes. Switzerland and Germany were the targets of a "shakedown." After a 15-year battle, the Swiss banks in 1999 agreed to pay more than $200 million in compensation for "blood money" allegedly looted from Jewish holocaust victims before and during World War II. The figure, he argues, was far less than the $7 billion to $20 billion victims had claimed in a series of court actions and probably five times higher than was actually due.

Finkelstein says little of the money will ever be seen by victims; like much of the $12 billion compensation paid by Germany over the past 50 years, Jewish organizations will use it to open more museums and set up more departments of holocaust studies at universities.

In the United States, maintains Finkelstein, the holocaust is "taught" at schools and colleges in far greater depth than the Civil War, the defining era of U.S. history. The pursuit now of compensation from former Eastern bloc countries such as Poland shows the "industry" has "gone berserk." It could fuel "anti-Semitism" that already shows signs of increasing.

Finkelstein concludes: "The challenge today is to restore the holocaust as a rational subject of inquiry. Only then can we really learn from it. The abnormality of the Nazi holocaust springs not from the event itself but from the exploitative industry that has grown around it. The noblest gesture for those who perished is to preserve their memory, learn from their suffering and let them, finally, rest in peace."

It's a stirring call. But peace is the last thing that will break out among Jewry with the publication and re-publication of this book. ✦

Victor Sebestyen is the author of *Twelve Days: The Story of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution*. A Hungarian-born British journalist, he has written for many British newspapers, and was a media editor at the *London Evening Standard*.

INTERVIEW WITH AN ARAB REVISIONIST:
DR. IBRAHIM ALLOUSH

DR. IBRAHIM ALLOUSH, 45, a journalist and economic lecturer at Al Zaytouneh University in Jordan, made international news some years ago for working to organize the first-ever independent conference in the Arab world devoted to opening up Revisionist inquiry into the events known as "the holocaust." Although he is an Arab (and therefore Semitic), Dr. Alloush has even found himself being accused of being "anti-Semitic" for daring to invite free inquiry into the historical events surrounding "the holocaust" and their subsequent impact on the rise of a Jewish state in Palestine. Alloush believes that accurate assessment of Holocaust history is vital to settlement of the Palestine problem and has actively challenged those Arab intellectuals who refuse to address the matter. At one point, as a consequence of his activities, Alloush was actually held prisoner by the government of Jordan. What follows is an interview with Alloush conducted by TBR's roving international correspondent Grace Eki-Oyama, a Japanese philosopher and historian.

TBR: In the West it is taught as a dogma that there was this so-called "Jewish holocaust" in World War II. Six million Jews supposedly were gassed to death by Adolf Hitler's henchmen, according to the Holocaustian cult. Most Westerners are so brainwashed that they do not even question this. Is this "Holocaustian" belief as widespread among the Arab and Muslim peoples as it is in the West?

ALLOUSH: No, because Arabs and Muslims are highly skeptical of anything that the Zionists push and spread—and that includes the "holocaust."

The exceptions are those Arab and Muslim intellectuals who have been educated in the West, or shall I say Westernized Arab and Muslim intellectuals, who have been either thoroughly "Westernized" or have been sensitized to what the West deems "proper" or politically correct. Aside from those individuals, the majority of Arab and Muslim people do not really buy into those myths. So the need for "holocaust" Revisionism is not as acute in the Arab and Muslim world as in the Western world.

IBRAHIM ALLOUSH

TBR: Palestinian-American Edward Said was pro-Palestinian, but he also believed in "Holocaustianity." He might be an example of one of these Westernized Arabs. Do you agree?

ALLOUSH: People like this have become part of the problem and are not a part of the solution. These "respectable intellectuals," so-called, have done their part in convincing some "average" Arabs and Muslims of this myth.

But since the late 1960s Revisionism has become active and established here in Arab and Muslim societies. There is a constant supply of Arabic material and analysis regarding this factor that is published with a certain frequency and found in major bookstores.

Although Arabs and Muslims are resistant to Zionist propaganda, it is done on an instinctive level. Arabs deny by instinct, and since it is so felt and understood by each other that it ends there. So when they meet Westerners they are unable to argue or analyze on a critical level. For, after all, in the West, they have been educated and brought up on a steady diet of this "holocaust." So the Arabs and Muslims are unable to do a point-

by-point articulation to demolish this. Plus the level of information still available, especially to the Palestinians, is still very low. Books on the subject published in Arab countries are still forbidden in occupied Palestine by their Israeli masters.

This inaccessibility of new information is a major problem, plus their circumstance of hundreds of checkpoints dividing the West Bank into tiny pieces, not to mention Gaza, [which means that] life is not normal there. They are really under an occupation, since the Second Intifada, but even before that, with the lowering of living standards, the situation is really bad. . . .

On the other hand the political awareness, the consciousness of issues directly related to Palestine, is rather high in the West Bank.

✦ ✦ ✦

TBR: What do you yourself teach about the so-called Jewish "holocaust"?

ALLOUSH: It should be made clear that several hundred thousand Jews did die in the war. And tens of millions of non-Jews also perished. However, my studies of the matter led me to conclude that there was in fact no National Socialist policy to exterminate the Jews; but rather their policy was one of deportation, including encouraging Jews to move to Palestine.

"My studies of the matter led me to conclude that there was no National Socialist policy to exterminate the Jews; but rather their policy was one of deportation."

Furthermore, there were no gas chambers or so-called gas ovens. Crematoria did exist, but these were used not to kill people, but rather to incinerate the bodies of those, of all nationalities and religions, who died from all causes—chiefly from disease. Of course this was necessary, for hygienic purposes.

✦ ✦ ✦

TBR: Wouldn't you say that the destiny of Palestinians is related to this "holocaust" mythology?

ALLOUSH: I agree with you. They—the Palestinians—may not see that, but this is definitely true, and they need a good grasp on this "holocaust" issue.

I have written material pertaining to this issue; and the title I usually use is something like "holocaust Revisionism; its relationship to the Arab-Zionist conflict."

Definitely there is a solid relationship between these two factors here.

✦ ✦ ✦

TBR: Can you tell us about your arrests and other harassments? Recently you have been called personally by the governor regarding the demonstration that occurred near the Israeli Embassy during the Gaza siege.

ALLOUSH: Anti-Zionism is officially frowned upon in Jordan. I have been interrogated and arrested several times for anti-Zionist activities and also what the government of Jordan labels "anti-regime activities." Only once I was taken in for what can strictly be labeled a Revisionist activity. That was regarding the Holocaust Revisionism Symposium I tried to organize in April 2001. This meeting was banned three times by the government, because of pressure from the "holocaust" lobby, and all the speakers and the moderator—Hayat Atiyah, Arafat Hijjazi, Hisham Ghassib and myself—were called in and threatened. That was my only harassment related to the "holocaust" or Revisionist activity.

✦ ✦ ✦

TBR: What would you recommend Revisionists around the world do to get their message across more effectively?

ALLOUSH: I think Revisionists—I don't mean to over-generalize here, but some of the Revisionists have used language that is implicitly (and in a few cases, explicitly) racist.

I am not referring to anti-Jewish sentiment here, which I think is completely justified given the role of the Jews worldwide and their power that is disproportionate to their numbers, and not necessarily used for a good cause.

I am referring here to racist—especially condescending or implicitly abrasive—language pertaining to non-white people. I would urge white Revisionists to watch out for that, because it divides and discredits our cause and it empowers those who are oppressing us Revisionists, both Muslim and Christian.

Revisionists have to realize that their cause is not only [on behalf] of European or racially white people, but that Revisionism is for all the peoples around the world—those trying to fight, those who want to unite against domination.

So, instead of splitting ranks and fighting amongst each other, it is very important for Revisionists to realize that they have to create a solidarity based on a common cause—the common cause of all the people around the world who want to fight oppression in every sense—a common cause to unite around. . . .

For one thing the issue of nationalism also needs to be addressed. Nationalism need not be on a racist basis. One can unite nationally to fight colonialism, but that should not be used to unite to oppress others. ✦

Grace-Eki Oyama is a Revisionist writer and translator. She studied Renaissance and Medieval musical traditions in Rome at the Conservatorio Santa Cecilia. She is fluent in several languages including Japanese, Italian and English. She was a protegé of the late Dr. Ryu Ohta, indisputable one of the greatest Japanese Revisionists.

Is Globalism Irreversible?

A Worldly French Philosopher Weighs in on the Subject

FROM THE UNABHÄNGIGE NACHRICHTEN
TRANSLATED BY WERNER BROSCHINSKY

"Is globalization irreversible? We can defend ourselves by maintaining our identity!" This statement by French philosopher Alain de Benoist summarizes what everyone sees and senses but may not be willing to accept. Benoist's analysis of the phenomenon of globalization and his suggestion regarding how each of us can do something to counter it, is the subject of the following discussion. First, Alain de Benoist makes an attempt chronologically to establish the beginning of globalization as we know it today, along with its causes and significance.

DISSOLUTION AND THE WALL

Chronologically, Benoist sets the beginning of modern globalization coincident with the fall of the Berlin Wall and subsequent decline of the Soviet Union. The confrontational opposition between communism and the so-called free world thus vanished. The borders of "inside" and "outside" thereby disappeared. The path for the western system became clear.

It was not until now that it became possible to move products, capital and even people freely across boundaries. Along with this, the "electonicization" of our lives proceeded apace, which banished time and space. Regardless of what happens, it is no longer bound by delays occasioned by distant locations or time lags. September 11, 2001, the financial crisis, but even uncomplicated events like the 2006 World Cup of soccer had an immediate and global impact. Territories no longer play a role in such matters. "The power of globalization is therefore not limited by anything anymore."

IMPOTENCE AND INSIGNIFICANCE OF NATION-STATES

With this abolition of space and time, the nation-states themselves lose significance in globalization. They have forfeited and lost their centralizing control and identity. The loss of control is evident from the decreasing freedom of action possessed by today's nation-states. On the one hand, they are too small to brave the dangers of global problems. On the other hand, they are too large to manage the everyday problems of ordinary citizens.

The simplest problem is the location problem. If one nation becomes too expensive as a place of production, the globalized capital will simply go somewhere else. There's not much the state can do about it.

The loss of identity shows itself in that there is no longer anything which binds the state and its citizens together. Political parties, police, essentially nothing that smacks of higher authority meets with much acceptance or respect. This is the identity crisis of the nation-states. The correctness of these observations is confirmed by the attracting power of new social movements and by the increasing political frustration.

SPIRITUAL ESSENCE OF GLOBALIZATION

What is the spirit of globalization? According to Benoist it is the preeminence of commerce over all spiritual values. A person defines himself only as an economic object, which produces and consumes. What counts is only credit worthiness, ability to pay, and demand. Globalization strives for the forcible annihilation of the identities of ethnic groups or nationalities in the name of an ideology of equality. The visible consequences are the worldwide availability of the same products, the establishment

of the same businesses and even a homogeneity in the layout and construction of cities around the world.

DYNAMICS AND POWER OF GLOBALIZATION

The globalization ideology of equality has become anchored in the heads of people worldwide. The possibility of escape from such a mindset is largely suppressed. Alain de Benoist thinks the technology and the economic model of the west are presented as an unavoidable destiny. This is reinforced by the propaganda of the mass media and politics also constantly seeks to convince us of the correctness of this lifestyle.

The continuance of globalization is ensured and secured by the evident extension and elaboration of the surveillance state. A consideration in this connection is the blurring of the boundaries between the police and the army. The police is being militarized, while the army increasingly plays the role of international police force.

The driving force of this development is the U.S.A. Alain de Benoist, however, stresses that the United States is not the cause, but only the driving force of globalization. "The U.S.A. is itself only a subordinate factor of globalization," he says. Benoist sees globalization, philosophically, as "the problem in itself."

Globalization is much more a problem of networks. "The globalized world is a networked world!" As already mentioned, geographical location no longer plays a role. In globalization there is consequently no center anymore. Crises and terrorism, cartels and crime are prevalent everywhere. According to Alain de Benoist, these networks have no "wire pullers" or organization, which is debatable, but it is his point of view.

History is an open process. Whether or not globalization is in fact reversible, no one can say. In fact according to Benoist though, "globalization will define our lives for decades to come. But with his analysis, Benoist doesn't leave us in helplessness and despair. Quite the contrary. He demands an end to the continuous wailing that focuses on a fight we can't win. A consciousness is now necessary which takes into account what is possible today and tomorrow in order to win the future battles against globalization. Benoist considers a return to isolationism (or autarky) and a bunker mentality to be a mistake.

WITH IDENTITY AGAINST GLOBALIZATION

As indicated above, Benoist predicts the eventual end of nation-states. They cannot efficiently protect us anymore. An end of this development can't be envisioned for decades to come.

Against the identity destroying globalization, Benoist thus pits the assertion and affirmation of our own identity. "Globalization means the end of the nation-states, but not the end of identities." But the question of personal identity can't be a "slogan." What it means to be a German or a Frenchman has to be defined on the basis of our sources. The identity draws its character, for example, from traditions, which today however have increasingly less influence. Among other things, it is from these sources or springs that the European must once again draw. But he must thereby not look into the past because: "The historical testimony about one's own self is active and alive in the present moment."

This insistence on our own identity is what, according to Benoist, we must set against globalization. It is a struggle for the multiplicity or diversity of peoples or nationalities as a human treasure that forms the countervailing force to the homogenization of globalization.

For this, autonomous groups bound by common values have to form locally and network internationally with other like-minded groups. "Something extremely large has to be countered by something extremely small," says Benoist. By forming networks one would be combating globalization with one of its own weapons.

"For this, autonomous groups bound by common values have to form locally and network internationally with like-minded groups."

To reach this goal, we need to exert our total consciousness and completely alter our own lifestyle. It is, for example, a totally wrong tendency constantly to complain that other people (i.e., nationalities) have higher birthrates than we do. We have to ask ourselves: "Why is it that we don't have a higher birthrate?" It is because for the people of Europe a personal automobile is more important than their children.

It is here that the new adjustment of our thinking must begin. This is where the basis for identity-conscious forces is made that defy globalization. The goal is diversity not sameness, the defeat of capital and with it the end of the exploitation of the Earth and her people (i.e., Volker). ✦

NOTE: This article appeared in the original German in the *Unabhängige Nachrichten* ("Independent News") in June 2009.

Alain de Benoist (pronounced "Ben Wah") is the pseudonym of Fabrice Laroche. Born in 1943, the French journalist, essayist and lecturer has been described as "the leading intellectual of the new right." His populist activism began in the early 1960s, with the pro-*Algérie française* Fédération d'Étudiants Nationalistes, leading to links with the Jeune Nation. Benoist has published numerous polemical works, the most famous of which, *Vu de droite*, was awarded the Prix de l'Essai de l'Académie Française in 1978. This severe attack on egalitarianism brought him to public prominence in 1979, when the media "discovered" the new right. He has played a major editorial role in the production of journals such as *Nouvelle École* and *Éléments* and written the media column in *Figaro* magazine.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A 'NEW' HENGE

Archeologists recently announced the discovery of a prehistoric henge some two miles from the famous Stonehenge circle of standing stones. The new site is being called "Bluehenge," because of the color of the 27 Welsh stones that were originally laid out to make up the circle. While the approximately four-ton stones are no longer in their original places, researchers found holes where they once rested. Chips of blue stone found in the holes appear identical to the bluish stones used (along with other stones) in Stonehenge. Bluehenge is believed to date back some 5,000 years. It is believed these sites were used for religious and/or funereal ceremonies and/or astronomical observations by ancient people.

✦ ✦ ✦

STRANGE MIGRATION TO SCANDINAVIA

Swedish researchers studying genetics and archeology believe that today's Scandinavians could not have been descended from the ancient people who came to that part of the world at the end of the last ice age. Modern Scandinavians, they say, appear to be related to an entirely different group of people, who arrived much later, roughly around the same time as when agriculture began showing up there. The new study compared the remains of stone age and modern Scandinavians and found significant genetic differences. Scientists, however, remain baffled as to the exact origins of the ancestors of modern Northmen. "Our findings show that today's Scandinavians are not the direct descendants of the hunter-gatherers who lived in the region during the [early] stone ages," Petra Molnar, a researcher at Stockholm University, told a wire news service. "This entails the conclusion that some form of migration to Scandinavia took place, probably at the onset of the agricultural stone age. The extent of this migration is as of yet impossible to determine."

✦ ✦ ✦

WHAT REALLY KILLED MOZART?

Amadeus Mozart's death in 1791 has long been the focus of theorists, who have put forth many different theories about the cause of his untimely demise, from intentional poisoning to fever. Some believe he was murdered by fellow Freemasons due to his *Magic Flute* opera. Mozart's official death certificate lists his death as *hitziges Frieselfieber*, or "heated miliary fever." However, researchers from the University of Amsterdam, who looked at primary source information on deaths in Vienna that year, contend that Mozart's death was rather commonplace. "Our findings suggest that Mozart fell victim to an epidemic of strep throat infection that was contracted by many Viennese people in Mozart's month of death," researcher Richard Zegers told a wire news service.

✦ ✦ ✦

CHESTER ARTHUR: FIRST FOREIGN PREZ?

Allegations that a sitting president was never born in the United States and is therefore ineligible to be the commander-in-chief are nothing new. Long before the birth question regarding Barack Obama (or whatever his real name is—Barry Soetoro?) was attacked by Israeli-American Orly Taitz, similar questions were raised about Chester Arthur, who ascended to the White House after President James Garfield was assassinated on July 2 and died on Sept. 19, 1881. Arthur, who served from 1881 to 1885, was attacked at the time by his critics, who claimed he was born in Canada. Arthur's family, however, argued that he was born on Oct. 5, 1829, in Fairfield, Vermont. To this day, there remains no proof Arthur was born in the United States because the state did not start systematically keeping official records of birth until 1857. Arthur, by the way, was part American Indian.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

KENSINGTON RUNE STONE:

NEW INFORMATION BOLSTERS AUTHENTICITY CLAIMS OF TBR

A NEW DOCUMENTARY on the Kensington Runestone, which recently aired on *The History Channel* and was cited in multiple newspapers across the country, is again shining the spotlight on the story that Vikings discovered the United States centuries before Christopher Columbus discovered the Bahamas. Geologist Scott Wolter, who is well known to TBR readers, is featured in the two-hour program, arguing that the stone is legitimate and even has the year it was made—1362—on it. Wolter goes further, adding that he has come to the conclusion that the stone was carved by a Cistercian monk associated with the Order of the Knights Templar, a medieval European military group, as a land claim for much of the Mississippi, Missouri and Red River watershed area, stretching from Minnesota to the Mississippi delta. THE BARNES REVIEW first featured the runestone in the March 2002 edition. Wolter spoke at TBR's 2001 conference in Washington, D.C.

BOMBING OF GERMAN CITIES

COURT HISTORIANS have long tried to argue that British bombers did not deliberately target cities like Dresden during World War II in order to destroy civilian infrastructure, murder innocent Germans and wage a heavy toll on the country. But readers of THE BARNES REVIEW know better; and, according to a new book, the truth is likely worse than many previously believed. In a column for London's *Daily Mail*, author Leo McKinstry describes new research he uncovered while writing his latest book, *Lancaster: The Second World War's Greatest Bomber*. "Unpublished papers I have unearthed for my new book on the Lancaster bomber reveal that the mass, indiscriminate killing of Germany's urban population was indeed the key goal of the RAF's [Royal Air Force] campaign," writes McKinstry. Some of the new information included messages from RAF Chief Sir Charles Portal, who "privately promised Winston Churchill that a significant expansion in the heavy bomber force would ultimately bring about 'the destruction of 6 million homes' and 'civilian casualties estimated at 900,000.' "

Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal (left) assured Winston Churchill the RAF could kill almost 1 million German civilians.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE . . .

DID HITLER SURVIVE BEYOND 1945?

For over a half century, historians have believed a skull fragment found in the bunker where Adolf Hitler supposedly committed suicide constituted conclusive proof that the German leader, rather than face capture, had shot himself in the head after taking a cyanide pill on April 30, 1945. New forensic evidence, however, brings that claim into question. Recently researchers studying the bone used DNA analysis and found it came from a woman, who was under 40 years old. The finding was reported around the world, leading one London newspaper to opine: "Hitler may not have shot himself dead and perhaps did not even die in his bunker."

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HITLER MENTIONED BARNES

In Adolf Hitler's little-known *Zweites Buch* ("Second Book"), Hitler mentions Harry Elmer Barnes. He quotes with approval an exposé published by a "Mr. Flynn," formerly of the Secret Service: " 'Let us bear in mind the time this [American wiretapping of the German and Austrian embassies in Washington] installation was created, at the beginning of the year 1915, that is, at the time when the United States still lived in peace with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Wilson never tired of giving assurances that he harbored no hostile intentions against Germany. It was also the time when the German ambassador in Washington, Count Bernstorff, neglected no opportunity to show due appreciation of Wilson's friendly disposition and feelings for Germany and the German folk. It was also the time when Wilson gave his confidant Baruch instructions to begin the gradual mobilization of industry for war; also the time in which it became increasingly obvious, as the American historian Harry Elmer Barnes also sets forth in his book *On the Origins of the Great War*, that Wilson was firmly decided to enter the war, and postponed the execution of his bellicose plans only because public opinion first had to be won over for these plans.'" [To get your copy of a new, updated booklet—written many years ago by Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes—entitled *Who Started World War One*, send $6 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Softcover, 64 pages, illustrated. Add $2 S&H inside the U.S.—Ed.]

✦ ✦ ✦

BLAME STALIN FOR WWII

Respected Canadian columnist Eric Margolis recently penned a column setting history straight on the issue of who started World War II. "History is the propaganda of the victors," wrote Margolis. "Accordingly, Germany's Adolf Hitler has been assigned total blame for starting World War II in Europe, history's deadliest conflict, in which 50 million died. . . . But the facts say differently. . . . Stalin cleverly lured Hitler into war by offering to divide Poland. This act, Stalin knew, would prompt Britain and France to declare war on Germany. Stalin expected to pick up the pieces. . . . All this is grand heresy. We need to clear away the lingering clouds of wartime propaganda and begin understanding what really happened."

WWII ORGY OF REVENGE HIDDEN

The latest violent Hollywood film, *Inglourious Basterds*, directed by Quentin Tarantino and produced by the Weinstein brothers, recounting the fictional tale of Jewish-American GIs who seek vengeance against National Socialists in France during World War II, has been widely hyped. But an article in *The LA Nonpartisan Examiner*, an independent newspaper based out of California, notes that there is no need to make up these sordid tales of sick violence perpetrated by Jewish partisans against Germans during that time. Writes Robert Stark in the Aug. 29 *Examiner*: "A Jewish American author named John Sack risked his career and even his life to tell the story of Jews who sought revenge in his controversial book *An Eye for an Eye: The Untold Story of Jewish Revenge Against Germans in 1945.* The story tells of Jews who oversaw prison camps in Poland under the Communist occupations. According to Sack, they not only sought revenge against German soldiers, but also innocent German and Polish civilians. Sack states in his book that the revenge included torture and rape of women and children. Sack estimates 60,000 to 80,000 died in these camps. Sack interviewed one survivor named Lola, who . . . admitted that they treated the prisoners much worse than she was treated at Auschwitz by the Germans. Sack said 'Lola at Auschwitz wasn't locked in a room night and day. She wasn't tortured night after night.' She told Sack: 'Thank God, nobody tried to rape us. The Germans weren't allowed to.' But all of that happened to German girls at Lola's prison in Gleiwitz."

PREHISTORIC NEWS

HOW DID PTERODACTYLS DO IT?

The traditional theory of how pterodactyls, flying reptiles, launched themselves into flight is that they simply hung on cliff tops until the breeze was right and dropped off. (We would presume a reason they went extinct was there just were not enough suitable cliffs.) But according to pterodactologist Michael Habib, a Johns Hopkins doctoral student, these dragon-like creatures, which weighed up to some 500 pounds, have wing bones too massive to suit the old theory of them as frail gliders. They may have used their beefy wings to catapult themselves into the air, taking off from level surfaces.

✦ ✦ ✦

ANOTHER 'MISSING LINK' UNEARTHED

Relatively complete fossil remains of a small human-like creature that walked the Earth in upright fashion over 4 million years ago were recently unearthed in East Africa. The skeleton of the species scientists call *Ardipithecus ramidus* belonged to a 110-pound female individual that researchers have dubbed "Ardi." The creatures, though smaller brained than the famous "Lucy" or *Australopithecus*, walked erect and had small canine teeth; the theory is that, instead of fighting apelike over the females, males of the Ardi type used their freed hands, resulting from the bipedal locomotion, to carry food to the females and thus to win them over. *A. ramidus* was first discovered in fragmentary fossils in 1994; its probable ancestor, *A. kadabba*, was elevated to species level in 2004 and dates back to about 5.6 million years ago.

✦ ✦ ✦

INTACT PELVIS FOR HOMO ERECTUS FOUND

Anthropologists announced earlier this year that an intact pelvis from a 1.2 million-year-old female *Homo erectus*, possibly the closest ancestor to modern man (unless it be *Homo heidelbergensis*), has been found in Ethiopia, reports *Science* magazine. The importance of the find was highlighted in the fact that the pelvis was larger than scientists first believed, forcing them to reevaluate the contention that the ancestors of man produced babies with small brain sizes, who experienced rapid brain growth in early stages of extrauterine development.

Adolf Hitler's Views on America

FOR MORE THAN 60 YEARS every medium of mainstream propaganda has promoted the notion that Adolf Hitler was a monster who wanted to take over the United States in a mad bid for global conquest. This tall tale has been repeated so often and so consistently that millions of Americans have come to accept it as truth. Here are the remarkable and prophetic words of Hitler spoken February 24, 1945, in a private gathering held near the end of the war. These words were spoken to his closest associates, and not only reflect his true feelings about America but reveal an amazing knowledge of U.S. history, as well as a penetrating insight into the American national character and temperament, and underscore the needless tragedy of World War II.

BY ADOLF HITLER

This war against America is a tragedy. It is illogical and devoid of any foundation of reality. It is one of those queer twists of history that just as I was assuming power in Germany, Roosevelt, the elect of the Jews, was taking command in the United States. Without the Jews and without this lackey of theirs, things could have been quite different. For from every point of view Germany and the United States should have been able, if not to understand each other and sympathize with each other, then at least to support each other without undue strain on either of them. . . .

Germany, remember, has made a massive contribution to the peopling of America. It is we Germans who have made one of the greatest contributions of Nordic blood to the United States. And it is also a fact that Maj. Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben [1730-94] played a part that decided the issue in the American War for Independence.

The last great economic crisis struck Germany and the United States at more or less the same time, and with the same force. The operation, though extremely difficult, was crowned with success on our side. In America, where, after all, it presented no difficulty at all, the operation achieved only a very mediocre success under the guidance of Roosevelt and his Jewish advisers. The failure of the New Deal is responsible in no small measure for America's war fever.

The United States, as a matter of fact, could survive and prosper in a state of economic isolation; for us, that is a dream we would love to see come true. Americans have at their disposal a vast territory, ample to absorb the energies of all their people. As far as Germany is concerned, my hope is one day to ensure for her complete economic independence inside a territory of a size compatible with her population. A great people has need of broad acres.

Germany expects nothing from the United States, and the Americans have nothing to fear from Germany. Everything combines to ensure the possibility of peaceful coexistence, each in his own country and all in perfect harmony. Unfortunately, the whole business is ruined by the fact that world Jewry has chosen just that country in which to set up its most powerful bastion. That, and that alone, has altered the relations between us and has poisoned everything.

I am prepared to wager that well within 25 years the Americans themselves will have realized what a handicap has been imposed upon them by this parasitic Jewry, clamped fast to their flesh and nourishing itself on their lifeblood. It is this Jewry that is dragging them into adventures that, when all is said and done, are no concern of theirs and in which the interests at stake are of no importance to them. What possible reason can the non-Jewish Americans have for sharing the hatreds of the Jews and following meekly in their footsteps? One thing is quite certain—within a quarter of a century the Americans will either have become violently anti-Semitic or

they will be devoured by Jewry.

If we should lose this war, it will mean that we have been defeated by the Jews. Their victory will then be complete. But let me hasten to add that it will only be very temporary. It will certainly not be Europe that takes up the struggle again against them, but it will be the United States. The latter is a country still too young to have acquired the maturity conferred by age and exaggeratedly lacking in political sense. For the Americans, everything has so far been ridiculously easy. But experience and difficulties will perhaps cause them to mature.

Just think for a moment what they were when their country was born—a group of individuals hastening forward in pursuit of fortune and finding at their disposal a vast continent to appease their hunger, and all theirs for the taking. National conscience is a thing that develops very gradually, especially in vast territories such as these. Nor must it be forgotten that these individuals had been drawn from a variety of races and had not yet been fused by the bonds of a national spirit. What an easy prey for the Jews.

The excesses in which the Jews indulged in our country are as nothing in comparison with the excesses in which they have indulged and in which they will continue to indulge in ever-increasing measure on their new hunting grounds. It will not be very long before the Americans realize that the Roosevelt whom they have adored is an idol with feet of clay and that this Jew-ridden man is in reality a malefactor—both from the point of view of the United States and of humanity as a whole. He has dragged them along a path on which they had no business to be, and in particular he has forced them to take an active part in a conflict that does not concern them at all.

Had they possessed even a minimum of political instinct, they would have remained in their splendid isolation, content in this conflict to play the role of arbiter. Had they been a little more mature and a little more experienced, they would doubtless have realized that their best course in their own interests would have been to have entrenched themselves firmly with their faces toward a shattered Europe and in an attitude of vigilant neutrality. By intervening they have once again played into the hands of chroniclers of world history will regard it as a historical grotesquerie that England, without having even the slightest conflict of interest with Germany, declared war on that man, of all people, who elevated rapprochement with England to the status of a political creed.

The 'Nonsense of Versailles' Reversed?

Excerpt from German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's Prophetic Speech in Danzig on October 24, 1939

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP

The nonsense of Versailles has been reversed, and conditions in Europe are now stable. This is thanks to no one but the Fuehrer. But precisely this state of affairs, which fulfills all the prerequisites for a permanent European peace, is what the English government considers the proper time for provoking a war to the death between the English and the German peoples.

In doing so, the British government is playing a dangerous game with its empire's fate. If the British government persists in this policy, which one cannot but describe as criminal in the interests of both the British people and of mankind altogether, it will one day go down in history as the gravedigger of the British empire. For this small clique of unscrupulous gamblers or narrow-minded doctrinaires, who in their unparalleled incompetence are leading their people into the abyss, the fact that these developments are in the interests of neither the British nor of the German people seems to be irrelevant.

The last time the English ambassador visited me, in early September, my parting words to him were that one day the

their Jewish exploiters; and the latter are worldly wise and know exactly what they are doing—but, of course, from their own particular Jewish point of view.

Had Fate so willed it that the president of the United States during this critical period were someone other than Roosevelt, he might well have been a man capable of adapting the American economy to the needs of the 20th century and of becoming the greatest president since Lincoln. The 1930 crisis was brought on by growing pains—but on a worldwide scale. Economic liberalism showed that it was nothing more than an out-dated catch phrase. Once the signification and the potentialities of the crisis had been appreciated, all that was required was the discovery of appropriate remedies. That is the task on which a great president would have concentrated, and by so doing he would have placed his country in an unassailable place in the world.

Naturally a wise president should have fostered among his countrymen an interest in international affairs and should have encouraged them to turn their eyes to the great world at large; but to have flung them into the middle of a dogfight, as this criminal, Roosevelt, has done, is sheer lunacy. He, of course, has quite cynically taken advantage of their ignorance, their naïveté and their credulity. He has made them see the world through the eye of Jewry, and he has set them on a path that will lead them to utter disaster, if they do not pull themselves together in time.

American affairs are no business of ours, and I should be completely indifferent to what happens to them, but for the fact that their attitude has direct repercussions on our destiny and on that of Europe.

The fact that neither they nor we have any colonial policy is yet another characteristic that should unite us. The Germans have never really felt the imperialistic urge.

I regard the efforts made at the end of the 19th century as a fortuitous accident in our history. Our defeat in 1918 had at least the fortunate consequence that it stopped us from pursuing the course into which the Germans had foolishly allowed themselves to be led, influenced by the example of the French and the British and jealous of a success which they had not the wit to realize was purely transitory.

It is to the credit of the Third Reich that we did not look back with nostalgia to a past we have discarded. We have on the contrary turned our eyes resolutely and bravely toward the future, toward the creation of great homogeneous entities and a great continental policy. It is, incidentally, a policy on all fours with the traditional American policy of not meddling in the affairs of other continents and forbidding others to meddle in the affairs of the New World. ✦

SOURCE:

François Genoud, ed., *The Testament of Adolf Hitler: The Hitler-Bormann Documents, February-April 1945*, Cassell & Co., 1961.

America's German Roots

Adolf Hitler recognized the vast contributions Germans have made to the United States. In a little-known commentary published in this issue of THE BARNES REVIEW, Hitler specifically cited Maj. Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin von Steuben, a Prussian aristocrat and an officer in the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Von Steuben is perhaps best known as the author of *The Revolutionary War Drill Manual*, which became the standard U.S. drill manual up until the War of 1812. Von Steuben also served as Gen. George Washington's chief of staff in the final years of the war. Hitler was proud of the aid Germans have given to America over the years and was deeply saddened by the outbreak of war, which forced both sides into the conflict.

VALKYRIE: THE FINAL PLOT AGAINST HITLER

LAST CIRCLE OF TRAITORS FOUND TO BE AT BOTH FRONTS

IN THESE CONCLUDING SEGMENTS on the Valkyrie conspiracy from Hermann Giesler's memoir *Ein Anderer Hitler*, we learn more about the dubious motivations of this ever expanding group of plotters. They spoke an idealistic language, but their methods betrayed an egoistic fixation on their own personal beliefs. Thus, they sabotaged Hitler in every way, even if it meant the destruction of Germany.

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

TRANSLATORS' COMMENTARY:

"*They asked for the death sentence, and it cannot be anything else. It is just. I erred and did wrong. It was not right to arrogantly interfere as a little human being with God's doing.*"

Those were the last lines written by Gen. Helmuth Stieff to his wife immediately after being sentenced to death by the People's Court on the afternoon of August 8, 1944—going to the gallows the same day.[1] As chief of operations at Army High Command (OKH), Stieff was in a prime position to help the conspiracy. He had regular access to Hitler. Stieff hid the bombs in his office at the OKH headquarters in Mauerwald, East Prussia, not far from the Wolfsschanze—the "Wolf's Lair," Hitler's military headquarters.

Stieff's first contact was with Army Group Center Chief Henning von Tresckow; together they met with generals Friedrich Olbricht and Ludwig Beck in Berlin in August 1943. They approached Gen. Guderian and Gen. Kluge, but neither one would commit. In October, Stauffenberg asked Stieff outright to kill Hitler, and Stieff refused. But Stieff put the bombs into the uniforms to be displayed to Hitler at Klessheim Castle, as described by Giesler herein. Stieff was in charge of the event at Klessheim, and after this failure, it was decided that Stauffenberg was the only one who could complete the job.

Gen. Stieff was on the plane with Stauffenberg and his aide Lt. Haeften on their flight to Wolf's Lair July 20. He was arrested that night at the OKH headquarters, interrogated by SS investigator Rattenhuber, and held from then on.

In this third segment of our "Valkyrie" series translation from Third Reich architect Hermann Giesler, the final reaches of the multiple conspiracies and related treasons and betrayals are probed. You will feel, in their anger and arguments against these men and their methods, the sharp pain and deep sadness felt by Hitler and Giesler at the inestimable damage done to the war effort.

* * *

The hard and sober Kaltenbrunner reports about the interrogations and confessions of the conspirators continued to come in; I had a backlog of reading. For quite a while in my off hours I was busy with design sketches—partly as supporting material for new discussions, partly due to the ideas and suggestions Adolf Hitler brought to our nightly talks. Moreover, I needed time in order to absorb and gain some distance from what SS investigators [Johann] Rattenhuber and [Peter] Hoegl had told me. [See "Valkyrie: The Story" in the September/October 2009 TBR.]

One morning as I visited Bormann again, he handed me the reports about the interrogation of Maj. Gen. [Helmuth] Stieff. One could get the impression that instead of working for the tasks they were supposed to perform, the plotters spent most of their time brooding about setups and ways to kill their supreme commander—by means of the least danger for themselves. They must stay alive.

According to Stieff, Stauffenberg, at least for a while, thought to let his adjutant, Lt. [Werner von] Haeften, attempt to shoot the Fuehrer; that would be possible at the "Fuehrer-Lage" or at a weapons demonstration. Then, however, they thought that might not be secure enough.

After that much hesitation, Stieff himself—so he said—wanted to take over the assassination on the occasion of a weapons demonstration at the Klessheim Castle near Salzburg, built by Fis-

Gen. Helmuth Stieff faces the People's Court in 1944 after confessing his role in the July 20th assassination plot, *above.* Despite his surprisingly short stature, as shown *at left* as he welcomed the Fuehrer to a weapons demonstration at Klessheim Palace (during which he planned to kill Hitler with a bomb explosion), and Hitler's personal dislike of him, Stieff's exceptional organizational skills enabled him to rise to the level of Chief of Organization at OKH.

cher von Erlach[2]. I had participated in redesigning it into a guesthouse of the Reich.

After the heavy weapons demonstration, the Fuehrer was to be shown the new assault uniform for the attack units: backpack, assault rifle and hand grenades. Three sergeants and non-commissioned officers, highly decorated with the Gold Ranger Bar (*Nahkampf-spange*)[3], were selected.

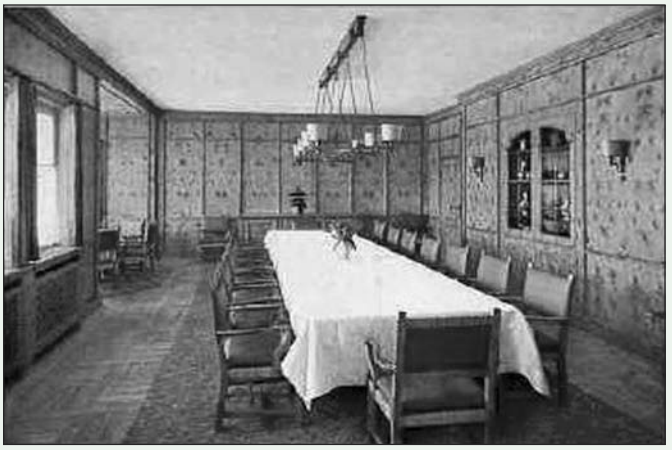
Maj. Gen. Stieff intended to have the packs loaded with English explosives and a time igniter—to be sure to keep himself at a proper distance from the explosion. But because of a delay and a predetermined appointment, the Fuehrer canceled the presentation of the new assault equipment after the weapons demonstration, and we returned to the Berghof.

During the demonstration, a smallish general kept my attention: nervously busy, he stood out among the rest of the military staff. "Who is that little one here?" I had asked the SS adjutant. "That is Maj. Gen. Stieff." I recalled that particular moment as I continued to read the Rattenhuber report: ". . . true horror among the population, especially amidst soldiers and low ranked leaders, caused by the fact that the traitors planned to lay the bomb into the knapsacks of three battle-proven soldiers who would demonstrate the new uniforms for the Fuehrer. . . ."

I looked at Bormann and said, "If what Stieff admitted is correct, then he is really a special jewel of this conspiracy clique! Do you judge Stauffenberg, who carries out the assassination without consideration for his co-conspirator Brandt, whom he blows into the air, as the better one? For me, the overall picture is very clear: when Stauffenberg landed at Berlin-Rangsdorf and reported the—what he thought successful—assassination to those waiting at Bendlerstrasse, didn't he say then: 'Gen. Stauffenberg speaking here!' Look at that, he had promoted himself to a general."

LOCATION OF PLANNED ASSASSINATIONS

Schloss Klessheim in Salzburg, Austria (above), was used to host guests and conferences, such as the weapons demonstration on July 7, 1944, attended by both Hitler and Giesler, and organized by Stieff, who placed bombs in the new uniforms to be shown to the Fuehrer. By leaving early due to time constraints, Hitler foiled the plotters once again.



THE DINING HALL at the Berghof (above) where Stauffenberg (shown with friend and fellow plotter Mertz von Quirnheim, right) was discovered by an orderly on July 11th alone, carrying his briefcase and standing behind Hitler's chair at the center of the long table, facing the large window. He excused himself by saying he was admiring the mountain view.

"By the way, do you remember the report of the ordnance officer about the strange behavior of Stauffenberg at the Berghof on July 11? The meeting held in the large living room at the Berghof was not yet over," Bormann said. "Stauffenberg was no longer needed and asked for permission to be absent—it happened not so long ago.

"We were both chatting at the back of the hall toward the small living room when the orderly appeared and reported: 'I just looked over the dining room to make sure that everything was ready for lunch, and there in the middle, behind the Fuehrer's chair, stands the colonel with the one arm. I told him: "The room is private, may I ask you. . . ?"' He interrupted me: 'Pardon, I only wanted to have a look at it.'

"Yes," I said to Bormann, "I remember that the colonel with the one arm also said to the orderly: 'Very neat here, beautiful, especially with the bay window'—before the orderly asked him to leave the dining room."

Bormann said, "I then questioned the orderly further—I found out he (Stauffenberg) had a briefcase with him. What do you think was in it?"

"Turnip salad and pudding—in order to contribute something for lunch?" was my joking remark.

Bormann grimaced and said: "Today we know that nobody could have noticed the briefcase under the broad, long table with the low-hanging tablecloth. At that time, you were the honored guest, sitting across from the Fuehrer. Sometime you might thank that corporal!"

I replied, "Those repeated assassination tries which ended in vain seem to be fateful. I think about the plot at the Buergerbraeu[4]—and with a bomb on the airplane[5] they have tried it once before. Now I'm reading about the infamy at Klessheim, and the memory of the affair at the Berghof. Then the 20th July—miraculously the Fuehrer survives with only light injuries. Are there still some more attempts I don't know about?"

"That attempt with the slight injury is only one side of the coin," Bormann said. "The other one sits much deeper, believe me! To your question: Yes, there were more assassination attempts which only now we are aware of. Talk about it with both of them[6]—I don't have time."

For a while I continued reading the interrogation protocols of Adm. Canaris and his protégé [Maj. Gen. Hans von] Oster—very opaque, strangely blurred. Dark and depressing as those reports were, an amusing moment occurred: the copy of a letter to Oster from his son Achim, at an army corps in Upper Silesia. Its content stayed strongly engraved in my mind. It read like: "Conditions are very pleasant here. The commanding general is a horseman and grand signeur of the ancient regime—a real general, not one of those 'people' soldiers."

I would like to have had a look at that general.

TREASON IN THE ABWEHR AND ARMY GROUP CENTER

TRANSLATORS' COMMENTARY: Maj. Gen. Hans von Oster was an early opponent of what he feared would be inopportune military solutions for the Czechoslovak and Polish questions. He was a religious man (as were Stieff and Stauffenberg) who was forced to resign from the army in 1932 because of an indiscretion involving the wife of another officer. After a job in connection with the Prussian Police, he was able to transfer to the Abwehr, the state intelligence agency, the following year, where he met Hans Berne Gisevius and Arthur Nebe, working in the Gestapo, and became a confidant of Wilhelm Canaris, the chief of the spy agency.

By 1935, Oster was allowed to re-enlist in the army, but never on the General Staff. When Canaris reorganized the Abwehr in 1938, he made Oster head of the Central Division (Zentralamt), in charge of personnel and finances. As such, Oster was able to build up a dense network of contacts to Western countries. He was in the thick of secret efforts to prevent a Czech invasion in 1938; through his office, he arranged for emissaries to Great Britain to urge the British to stand firm over the Czech/Sudenten crisis—clear treason.

Hitler's diplomatic triumph with Chamberlain in Munich left the conspirators disheartened. Some lost interest, at least temporarily, but Oster did not give up. He took upon himself the central planning of all future plot plans.

To understand the contempt that Hermann Giesler expresses for Hans Oster, the following incident should suffice: Oster informed the Dutch military attaché, his friend Bert Sas in Berlin, more than twenty times of the exact date of the many times weather-delayed invasion of the Netherlands. Sas passed the information to his government, but was not believed! Oster himself said he calculated that his treason could cost the lives of 40,000 German soldiers, but concluded that it was necessary to prevent even more deaths during a protracted war should Germany achieve an early victory.

Oster worked closely with Henning von Tresckow, chief of Army Group Center, and with General Friedrich Olbricht, head of the General Army Office at the Bendlerblock in Berlin. It was Oster's Abwehr group that supplied the English-made bombs that Tresckow used in the assassination attempts of 1943. One of this group was Hans von Dohnanyi, Dietrich Bonhoeffer's part-Hungarian Jewish brother-in-law.

But trouble came in April 1943, when the Gestapo entered the Abwehr to arrest Dohnanyi for violations of foreign exchange regulations (illegal money transfers, to be exact), including cash transactions with Jauch & Huebener, Germany's largest insurance company. (Today it is the American firm Aon. Walter Jauch was related by marriage to Hans Oster.)

Present at the time, Oster was caught trying to hide incriminating notes. That was the end of his Abwehr intrigues; he was dis-

OSTER: DREAMY-EYED IDEALIST

General Hans von Oster (above), along with Tresckow and Spiedel, was one of the earliest and most active members of the anti-Hitler army group. As early as 1934 his attitude had soured, and by 1938 he had developed a fanatical hatred of Nazism. Oster was directly involved in four assassination attempts, and countless overtures to the British under cover of his high-level Abwehr position. His most important recruit was General Friedrich Olbricht (pictured *right*, deputy head of the General Army Office headquartered at the Bendlerblock in central Berlin), who controlled an independent system of communications to reserve units all over Germany. Oster worked closely with his superior, Abwehr chief Wilhelm Canaris, and his subordinate, Hans Dohnanyi, as well as Protestant religious figure Dietrich Bonhoeffer (all shown next page) who became a champion for "faithfulness to Jews as God's chosen people."

DOUBLE AGENTS FOR THE ABWEHR

Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, Intelligence chief (pictured far left), was responsible for rooting out domestic spy rings—yet he kept up regular contact with the enemies of Germany. Under his leadership, Hans von Dohnanyi (middle) and Dietrich Bonhoeffer (far right) smuggled Jews, money and messages out of Germany.

missed and closely watched by the Gestapo from then on. Dohnanyi was eventually sent to the Sachensausen detention camp for political prisoners, where he was put to death on April 8, 1945 as a July 20 conspirator. Oster was arrested on July 21, 1944, the day after the assassination; on April 4, 1945, the diaries of Wilhelm Canaris were discovered. That sealed the fate of both men.

Thus on April 9, Oster and Canaris, along with Bonhoeffer and four other men, were hanged at Flossenbuerg as traitors to their country.

Wilhelm Canaris had been playing a double game for a long time. Enough evidence had finally come to light that Hitler had already dismissed him from the Abwehr in February 1944, replacing him with Walter Schellenberg and merging much of the Abwehr with the Sicherheitsdienst (SD), the SS Security Office headed by Ernst Kaltenbrunner. Canaris was put under house arrest, preventing him from taking part in the July 20 plot.

An interesting detail: Under Canaris (and Oster and Dohnanyi), hundreds of Jews were given token Abwehr training and issued papers to leave Germany. One of those is said to have been the Lubavitcher Rebbe in Warsaw, Rabbi Yosef Schneersohn.[7] If true, we can thank Canaris for the strong presence of the Lubavitch tribe in the United States.

* * *

Years later as a "war criminal" at Landsberg WCP (war criminal prison), I would hear at our round walks in the jail yard the rather dreamy opinions held by Oster: By betraying the German operation plans, causing the death of countless German soldiers—no, that was by no means treason—Oster just wanted to avoid an extension of the war goals to the north and west. He only wanted to counteract the attack on Denmark and Norway, Belgium and Holland—all neutral states. The governments of those states had only been warned by Oster so they could protest in time, before God and the world, about Hitler's intention to attack. That might stop Hitler and force him to a peaceful settlement of all conflicts. (These were) unlikely explanations and justifications for high treason and Landesverrat[7].

Another of these prophets—who thought they could define treason as a cavalier offense and considered it proper to sacrifice German soldiers and endanger the nation's existence for the higher cause of humanity—was the diplomat and former undersecretary at the Foreign Office, [Ernst] von Weizsaecker. I am sure he expressed that opinion in order to justify his own behavior. I met him at the Landsberg WCP with open contempt.

To the ones who were influenced by that prattle, I said, "A peaceful settlement of all conflicts had just been successfully prevented by those new propagandists, because Adolf Hitler did not want war, and the war in the East was forced upon him by the East as well as by the West." I said to them, "Combined with a reasonable land reform[9], Adolf Hitler would have preferred to build, perform social work and do an outstanding job of renewing cities. Many of those imbeciles really believed the Autobahn was nothing else but a road-megalomania!"

All that mental confusion I met with a quotation which was attributed to Napoleon, but was really by Josef Goerres from the *Rheinische Merkur* newspaper, 1814: "No people are more gullible than the Germans. . . . [A]mong them they strangled each other and believed, by doing it, they have done their duty. No other nation on this earth is dumber. No sillier lie can be dreamed up—yet Germans believe it. A slogan handed to them will cause persecution of their own people more severe than against their real enemies."

The weeks I spent at the Fuehrer Headquarters "Wolfsschanze" in August 1944 were the most turbulent ones I ever experienced in my life. What I saw troubled me deeply; I felt the downfall, I thought the Reich would now collapse. The fronts were shaking; threat closed in from all sides. Add to that the depression of being more and more aware of the scope of the treason done.

The assassination attempt of July 20 was like a stone thrown into calm water, causing first a bubbling stir, then, by the interrogations and confessions, forming circle after circle until finally Goerdeler's grandiose, mad obsession of confessing, traitor now of the traitors. But now—when in the center the bubbles are still rising and bursting—a last circle is formed before the water's vis-

cosity holds to its own. But just that circle, for many not visible anymore, caused Adolf Hitler a big shock: the front itself.

For years he asked himself: why all those failures? The enemy knew about our military operations at the same time as our commanding officers received them!

Already in 1942 in Winniza, he told me something wrong is going on, he suspects treason at the highest level. After the catastrophe of Stalingrad, communist emigrants worked openly together with part of the officers captured by the Russians.[10] The collapse of Army Group Center from the Russian attack of July 1944 caused the loss of 25 German divisions and hit Adolf Hitler hard. He suspected treason here also, as he did at the failure of the "Citadel" offensive[11] the previous year.

The investigations following the assassination revealed and then confirmed Adolf Hitler's suspicion of high treason. General Henning von Tresckow, general staff officer of Army Group Center, shot himself; general staff officer Maj. [Joachim] Kuhn deserted to the Russians. The statement of [Wilhelm] Leuschner, former Hessian secretary of the interior and future vice chancellor under Goerdeler, clarified the situation further. Leuschner's statement didn't get much attention at first at Wolfsschanze, but he made his statement after his conviction and, faced with death, there is hardly any doubt that he spoke the truth.

By that statement the scope of the treason causing the destruction of Army Group Center became clearer. At the same time, Ludwig Beck, the former chief of the General Staff, glimmered in an enigmatic light. Knowing that the assassination failed and the revolt fell apart, he took his life on that evening of July 20, at the Bendlerstrasse.

TREASON IN THE WEST

Translator's commentary: Giesler says little about how Valkyrie played out on the Western front. To fill in, conspirator Lt. Col. Caesar von Hofacker, officer on the staff of General Karl-Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, military chief of France, received the call from Stauffenberg at 4 o'clock in the afternoon telling him Hitler was dead. Based on that, Stuelpnagel issued the order to arrest members of the SS command post in Paris according to the "Valkyrie" plan. Field Marshal [Guenther] von Kluge's chief of staff, Gen. Speidel, got the call from Stuelpnagel's chief of staff, Gen. Blumentritt, but decided to wait for Kluge to return from the front. The arrest of around 120 members took place before a heavy-armored navy attachment was alarmed, and threatened to march on Paris in an armed intervention unless the SS prisoners were released. By then, radio and telephone were revealing that Hitler was alive.

Kluge returned to headquarters at 6 p.m. and summoned Stuelpnagel and generals Sperrle, Blumentritt and Speidel to report to him. During the following two hours they shared a tense,

SPEIDEL: THE MAN WHO LOST D-DAY?

General Hans Speidel (above), "Valkyrie" conspirator and chief of staff of Army Group B under Erwin Rommel, and then under Guenther von Kluge (below right), was in one of the most commanding spots at the Normandy invasion front. He continued to tell OKW to hold back divisions because the landing location was not certain. Spanish superspy for Germany Alcazar de Velasco said after the war: "It's because of him (Speidel) we lost the war." Speidel survived to become a four-star general in charge of NATO Land Forces, Middle Europe! Gen. Stuelpnagel (below left), as military chief of France, was responsible in "Valkyrie" to arrest the SS command post in Paris. He was later fired by Kluge (right) for doing so.

but civil dinner until a call from Gen. Stieff at OKH gave the definite word that Hitler was alive and any action on Stauffenberg's Valkyrie *ist Wahnsinn* (is madness).

After Stuelpnagel returned to Paris, von Kluge relieved him of his command, replaced him with Blumentritt, who he ordered to "tidy up and get back to normal." But this was not possible; it became another inglorious end of suicide and suicide attempts for the conspirators.

* * *

To complete the score of treason and infidelity, sometime during the 15th and 18th of August, Adolf Hitler learned of a conspiracy attempt between the German military leadership in the West and the Allies.

The breach of loyalty and suicide attempt by Gen. von Stuelpnagel, military commander of France, was alarming. Kluge was relieved of his service and called back to headquarters for report. On the way to the airfield, he took poison. A contradiction in itself was, on one side, the at-that-time known efforts of the field marshal to enter into negotiations with the Allies for an armistice without the Fuehrer's knowledge—even though he must have known that would cause the collapse of all fronts—and, on the other side, the fact that shortly before his death he sent the Fuehrer a letter assuring him of his loyalty.

At one of those evenings at the Wolf's Lair, Adolf Hitler talked to me about those treasonous affairs and said:

"Those were the worst days of my life! How easy and simple it would be for me to terminate my life. What is my life? Added to all those disappointments—only struggle and worry and grinding responsibility.

"Fate and providence assigned those tasks and burdens to me—and doesn't the last assassination attempt just demand more steadfastness than ever, to continue the struggle with trust and confidence? And if that struggle is to make sense, we must succeed in exterminating the bearers of that treason—because all the effort, all the bravery are in vain against treason within your own people.

"How malicious and wretched is that treason! I could sense it through all the years, but struggled with myself to believe that German officers, generals, could be connected with it. Beyond any imagination is treason during a war, treason against the nation and treason against the fighting soldiers.

"I believed I could win them over since the existence of Germany was at risk … even Europe! I stood up to overcome Marxism and introduce instead a socialism of a unified nation [*Volksgemeinschaft*]. I did win the workingman over, but I misjudged the reactionaries—they were here, in the Reichswehr, within industry, the powerful economic and money circles. They were here, too, as failed politicians and diplomats.

"I misjudged their vain ambition, their need for admiration and their intellectual shortcomings—all that I misjudged! I forgot to get rid of those fossils of a long past era. In a time of urgency, reconstruction, reformation, war requirements and burdening pressure, I forgot that I am a revolutionary.

"That someone from that reactionary group might at some time shoot at me—I thought about that and had to live with it. But I never believed it possible that a General Staff officer was able to commit such a characterless crime—even though, due to my experiences since 1938, I ought to have expected all that. They didn't have the courage to openly resist me or shoot me.

"We have to create a new aristocracy, a value and rank order based on character, courage and steadiness. One sentence of Nietzsche's I identify with: What today can prove if one be of value or not?—that he is steadfast."

The evening closed with discussions about city rebuilding and reconstruction. Was it denial and relaxation? Was it confidence? I don't know. That night, Adolf Hitler was dealing with traffic structures of cities. ✦

NEXT ISSUE OF TBR . . .

Hitler discusses his decisions to invade Poland and the Soviet Union, reflecting on the devious play between England and Stalin to force him into a wrong war.

ENDNOTES:

1 *Vierteljahreshefte fuer Zeitgeschichte*, 2.Jahrgang 1954, 3.Heft Juli, Ausgewaehlte Briefe des Gen Maj Helmuth Stieff, Seite 295.

2 An Austrian Baroque architect.

3 A special decoration for soldiers involved in close battle.

4 Refers to Buergerbrauekeller in Munich where the reunion of the 1923 Putsch is held every year on Nov. 8. In 1939 a bomb exploded behind the speaker's desk, killing six and injuring many. Hitler said an inner voice urged him, "Get out, get out"; after some hesitation, he followed the urge.

5 The March 1943 assassination attempt by Gen. von Tresckow, who had a bomb placed on Hitler's plane. The bomb failed to go off.

6 Rattenhuber and Hoegl.

7 Altein, R, Zaklikofsky, E, Jacobson, I: "Out of the Inferno: The Efforts That Led to the Rescue of Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn of Lubavitch from War Torn Europe in 1939-40", page 160. Merkos L'Inyonei Chinuch, 2002.

8 Landesverrat is considered worse than high treason. It is "country treason" – the passing of state secrets by a citizen to a foreign power through written message, verbal report or otherwise.

9 "Raumordnung," expansion to the East, according to the party ideology of "Volk ohne Raum", people without space.

10 Ullbricht, Markus Wolf, Pieck, von Einsiedeld and consortium (all Communist émigrés from Germany) were meeting with POW General Walther von Seydlitz and his Stalingrad clique, working on actions, radio propaganda, and Front voice messages. Seydlitz formed the Committee for a Free Germany.

11 "Operation Citadel" was the military code name for one of the largest military operations in WWII, a pincer offensive to cut off the Soviets from the bulge between Orel and Kursk in July 1943. It was postponed several times, then at first successful, but strong Russian counterattacks caused eventual collapse of the operation, with great losses on both sides.

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METHODS & MORALS OF THE TRAITORS

HITLER PONDERS ON THE NATURE OF THE CONSPIRATORS

HOW CAN HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS with long standing in their nation's armed forces decide to help the enemy in a time of total war? It's a question Adolf Hitler had to ask himself.

FROM HERMANN GIESLER'S *EIN ANDERER HITLER* • TRANSLATED BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

"Valkyrie" was the code name for the military response to emergency situations in the Reich—troops in their barracks and boot camps, on leave and in training classrooms. Among other things, they should prevent revolts of prisoners of war and foreign workers. "Valkyrie" also meant emergency military actions against enemy landings on the shores and via airborne operations—in short, all actions necessary to protect the Reich. By their nature, the armed forces were in command.

The investigations of the July 20 assassination attempt were now finished in principle. Isolated at his sleeping cell during an illness in September 1944, Hitler had time to reflect. He told me:

> Valkyrie was planned for the protection of the Reich—the plotters used Valkyrie as a deceiving tool for a cunning coup d'état. But they could not turn their powerful positions and the potential they had to their advantage, in that they had neither the ability nor the strength to make decisions. The assassination—the "ignition" as they called it—failed. The conspirators did not have a Brutus.
>
> An aristocrat—a colonel, with the knowledge and approval of the general's clique—tried to take me from this world by deceit. I have to admit that the hypocrisy, cowardice and maliciousness—the breach of oath, treason and Landesverrat—hurt me more than the explosion of the hellish machine with English explosives that that aristocrat had put under the worktable.
>
> From a safe distance he watched the explosion—the co-conspirator and general of communications [Gen. Erich Fellgiebel] at his side; then he flew back to Berlin full of energy to trigger Valkyrie.
>
> It must have been a shock for that general to see that his victim was only lightly injured—yet he was still shameless enough to congratulate him. He considered it too dangerous to warn his fellow conspirators in Berlin.
>
> Well, they were ready to command soldiers, to give them orders that could cost them their lives, but they themselves were not ready for that. They would have thought themselves too important.

Not one had the courage to face him openly with a weapon. Instead of entering history by a manly deed, they tried to fell their supreme commander by treachery. Only self-sacrifice would have given them a chance to distinguish their act from that of a cowardly criminal.

How did they justify breaking their oath? Who would give them the right to assassination and revolt at a time of highest pressure and distress, at a time when fierce battles are fought on all fronts? They tried to justify their deed by pretending they were acting in the interest of higher human goals. They saw Churchill and Roosevelt, even Stalin, as their guarantors. They said that for the sake of humanity's higher objectives the blood sacrifice of German soldiers and their comrades is justified.

After the assassination bid Hitler insisted on being fully informed, and without glossing, of all the results of the interrogations: the statements and testimony of the conspirators. He asked for exact information of the circle of persons involved, and their reasoning; he was also interested in the operational plan for the revolt after Valkyrie.

He soon found there was nothing planned.

The first proclamations of the bearers of an illusionary power were lies—with lies they confronted the nation and the armed forces. After what they thought was a successful assassination, they didn't have the courage to confess to it.

> Mr. Fellgiebel could not turn off all telephone lines. I was able to talk to Dr. Goebbels and the major[1] of the Berlin Guard Battalion "Gross Deutschland"—who then cleared up the confusion. The putsch collapsed; the conspirators had not one company on their side.

> Who would give them the authority for the assassination attempt and the coup? With one voice, the front expressed its anger; the frontline soldier could not understand how officers were able to do such a deed. The front could see the consequences and results; its judgment was also quite clear: it would burden us; only the enemy would benefit.

The reaction of a troubled community was the unanimous rejection of the assassination attempt and coup. Worry and mistrust arose. Neither the nation nor the armed forces gave the conspirators the authority for the assassination or the attempted coup—above all, not for rebellion and contemptible treason.

From the investigation and testimony one could learn that the conspirators didn't think very far ahead—an egocentric attitude led to a euphoric opinion of the political situation, as in: First we get rid of the dictator, then, via Valkyrie, his party—the Allies will then help us. And once again those vague phrases of higher human ideals for which one had to sacrifice—that's what their conscience demanded.

Also his writings gave them a reason for their deeds. Better than many of his party comrades who were reading *Mein Kampf*, they rummaged through the book and found sentences they thought they could interpret to support their shabby thinking. Since he "drags the nation" into destruction, he justifies in *Mein Kampf* their right to stop him through resistance, rebellion and the coup. It is, therefore, not only their right but also their obligation to get rid of him, the tyrant—that's how they read *Mein Kampf.*

He is ready to face the people's criticism at any time. Not "he" dragged the nation into distress, but the openly declared will of Churchill, Roosevelt and their big ally, the international Jews—to destroy us. The reactionaries and the plotters' clique encouraged that intention, and theirs was the best way to push the nation, via the putsch and assassination, beyond the present trouble, into the abyss. No—he denies those men the right of high treason, rebellion and the right to assassinate. Where indeed could they ever have shown the power to build a new state regime made necessary by the last war and the new century?

Again and again he asks himself: Where really are their ideas? What can they offer the nation? Just their names and an honor only they believed in? Both are tattered by their deeds.

One can lift a revolution to a big wave, releasing enthusiasm, national strength and willingness to sacrifice. One cannot keep that wave permanently; one cannot conserve it. But the start of a revolution also depends on the person who carries it and his authority—on the thoughts and ideas, if they are understood, if they have roots and find confirmation in the spirit of the time and the sense of the nation.

His way to the leadership of the nation is proof of his harmony with the national spirit.

The bearers of the assassination attempt imagined a past they themselves did not understand. For him, it had been inconceivable up to now that a German officer—above all a general—could commit treason. Treason in wartime—damaging the German people, burdening the fighting German soldier—impossible.

For a commander, the most important quality is his character, his attitude. Intelligence does not stand higher. The character and the strength of his will alone are decisive when he has to withstand severe blows of fate. Courage, bravery and willingness to sacrifice are the prerequisites of a leader. He always requests that from his soldiers. So he shall and must be a role model—even more, he must be able to give strength and convince.

When he had to accept the capitulation of [Field Marshal Friedrich] Paulus and the behavior of his generals, Hitler had said:

> Now they will take their way down into the lowlands of wretchedness, the oath being only a fiction. A steady character is not their strength, intellectual self-esteem more so. They may try to work with the Russians and will lose face at the same time. It won't take long, and we are going to hear them on the Russian propaganda radio. Step by step, they will show a lack of character and, in the end, slander their military tradition. They may forget they carry a name of a dutiful obligation.

"For a commander, the most important quality is his character, his attitude . . . his will alone [is] decisive when he has to withstand severe blows of fate."

There were some co-workers here, generals too, who could not believe that something like that was possible. Hitler had said, "Yes it is, sooner or later, and all the way up to field marshal." That he had promoted Paulus to that rank, was something he never would forgive himself.

> So one leads an army, the army fights and dies, and he who was entrusted to lead that army and the soldiers—does he die heroically with his soldiers? The meaning of that battle, the heroism and sacrifice of many 10 thousands of brave soldiers, officers and generals will lose its value and will be trampled down by the one who should have been their example. He will take the road to Moscow; we will live to see him at the radio station.

Hitler said that, and he had it right, but that it would lead to such a disgusting mess as the so-called "National Committee for a Free Germany" by that Seydlitz-Kurzbach—I myself could never have imagined.

Well, Seydlitz might feel like Yorck at Tauroggen.[2] Seydlitz

and his creatures did not grasp that it was Bolsheviks they signed up with; they didn't get it because with their thinking they were still entrenched in the 19th century. They hadn't learned anything at all. They hadn't recognized that this is a war of life or death, not restricted to soldiers, folk or the nation. They could not imagine that we are involved in a fateful struggle, in a revolutionary fight for the existence of Europe—in a battle for a new idea of life (*Lebensbasis*), against destruction and the powers who want to destroy us.

If we still had such schizophrenic twits who thought: We do that with the Russians—we drop our weapons honorably, we hand over our épée[3], which Marshal Stalin honorably hands back to us again—yes, in such a world they still lived. Then we sign a peace agreement with them—that's how those idiots thought, and the ones oriented toward the west thought similarly.

Is it surprising that optimism dwindles? That our allies and the neutrals might lose their confidence? And are we surprised about the demand for "unconditional surrender"?

What shall the front think, the soldier, when asked by those shameful tracts of cowardice to surrender, to sabotage, to commit treason and to refuse to obey orders—pamphlets signed by former commanders? We have to overcome that moral crisis.

They wanted to end the war and submit the nation to the "unconditional surrender"; they would have surrendered the soldiers of the eastern front to the Russians—they did not care.

Hitler would have been relieved of worries, sorrows, pressing responsibility and sleepless nights if the infamy of Stauffenberg had succeeded. But what would have been the consequence? Chaos and destruction at the fronts. Hate and civil war and despair.

They wouldn't have understood—it is not about him, but Germany. Churchill declared it frankly and cynically: It is about Germany's destruction. Where can you find in this a legitimate political foundation for a conspiracy that makes history?

From a rare kind, they found each other: reactionaries, liberals, Marxists, representatives of the church—the *Bekennende Kirche* [the anti-regime "Confessing Church"] specifically—they even prayed for Germany to lose the war. And let's not forget the diplomats. And the herren generals. Hitler cannot expect to be understood by his generals, but he can request that they obey his orders.

Walther von Seydlitz-Kurzbach (left), commander of 51st Corps, with **Friedrich Paulus**, commander of 6th Army, as POWs in the Soviet Union, 1942. During the battle of Stalingrad, Seydlitz urged Paulus to disobey Hitler's order to stay and resist. Seydlitz wanted to break out. Paulus obeyed Hitler and issued an rousing order to stand and fight, following which Hitler promoted him to field marshal. Paulus then became ill and withdrew to his quarters; his staff finalized the surrender. In captivity, Seydlitz organized the "Committee for a Free Germany" which encouraged German soldiers to surrender. Paulus resisted joining the Committee until 1945, after which he cooperated with the Russians, wrote military textbooks and lectured.

They just could not see that we lived in a changing era and had to endure a fateful war. Instead of fighting for the nation as their oath required, they committed destruction, sabotage and subversion. [Said Hitler:]

> From the first war year on, I suspected treason; often I felt it physically. I am sure that treason started much earlier. Now, after the assassination bid, proof of the permanent treason is clear. Still, not all traitors are recognized. What damage they caused. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Referring to Maj. Otto Ernst Remer, later awarded the rank of major general.

2 Hans David Ludwig Yorck was a Prussian general during the Napoleonic war. In Tauroggen in East Prussia, he sided with the Russians against King Friedrich Wilhelm's order.

3 An épée is a blunted fencing sword developed in the 19th century for practice and competition.

Carolyn Yeager is a writer with a special interest in WWII Revisionism. ***Wilhelm Mann*** is a native German speaker and WWII scholar.

FROM SPANISH REVISIONIST JOAQUIN BOCHACA

The Morgenthau Plan: 20th Century Slave Trafficking

HERE IS ANOTHER ARTICLE FROM THE PEN of the great Spanish-Catalan nationalist historian Joaquin Bochaca, taken from his Spanish-language book *Los Crimenes de los Buenos* (Ediciones Ojeda, publisher Pedro Varela, Barcelona, 1982). The article is translated by Margaret Huffstickler.

BY JOAQUIN BOCHACA

The Morgenthau Plan of 1944 provided for the use of German prisoners of war as forced labor in those countries that had been at war with the Reich after it was beaten. This plan was carried out with cold brutality from the first day on which hostilities officially ceased.

It has not been possible to conduct a full and thorough investigation on the number of POWs held as forced laborers at the end of hostilities, given the Soviet refusal [as of 1982, the date Bochaca's book was published—Ed.] to provide data in this regard. Nor have the Western Allies (the English and the French in particular) wanted to provide information on the subject. Nevertheless, it has been possible to obtain some very significant data, which we will expose here.

HENRY MORGENTHAU
As depicted on *Time* magazine.

According to the British "Chambers Encyclopedia," under the heading "Slave Labor," it is estimated that by the end of the war the Russians used as forced laborers around 5 million German soldiers (POWs), and about three quarters of a million imprisoned soldiers of other nationalities: mostly Romanians and Italians, but also Hungarians, Slovaks, Bulgarians and Finns. Very little has ever been heard of these slaves.

Descending to particulars, and according to data from an obsessively anti-national socialist West German magazine *Stern*,[1] the Soviets captured about 100,000 German soldiers at Stalingrad. Only six thousand of them returned home toward the end of 1950—i.e., they had remained in a state of slavery for five years, and during peacetime.

The other 94,000 died as a result of a treatment, unworthy even of slaves, that they had received. And if we return to the general case of the 5 million Germans and 750,000 Europeans of other nationalities kept by the Soviets as slaves, the contributors to the Chambers Encyclopedia agree that it is very difficult to figure with any semblance of certainty how many perished in slavery, because it is not possible to prove, in legal terms, that the Russian claim is a clumsy lie that many prisoners, at the end of their captivity, preferred to stay in the Soviet Union.

The efforts of the Red Cross to individually trace many prisoners of war, especially Germans and Italians, failed completely. We do not believe that nearly 6 million slaves perished, but it is undeniable that a significant proportion of them died from abuse, and the remainder, dispersed throughout the entire USSR as forced laborers, remained in a state of slavery under the Soviet God-state, lost forever to their homelands and to themselves as free men.

But it was not only the USSR. The British government, several years after the war, was severely reprimanded by the International Red Cross not only for using POWs as forced laborers, but for treating them in an inhuman fashion, going so far as to allow them to die of starvation and cold in many proven cases.[2]

According to the International Red Cross, a year and a half after the end of the war England had 460,000 German soldiers who were forced to work for her. At that time it was calculated that the British Labor government earned 250 million pounds annually for renting out their German slaves; these slaves were, in fact, provided to British farmers and industry for a figure between 7.50 and 10.00 pounds a week [equivalent to about $30-40 per week in American dollars in 2009]. The slaves received a maximum of six pence (i.e., between 5% and 7.5% of what was surrendered to the government) so that they could pay for their lodging.

To the honor of the English people, let it be said that such a wave of popular outrage was unleashed that at the end of 1946 the Labour government of Clement Atlee had to actually be somewhat clement and release prisoners at the rate of 15,000 every month. Thus, the last batch of prisoners returned to Germany in June 1949, four years after the end of the conflict.[3] The International Red Cross, from its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, categorized the Allied treatment of prisoners of war in terms of extreme clarity:

"The United States, England and France, two years after the end of the war, are violating the agreements of the International Red Cross by their inhumane treatment of prisoners of war—agreements they solemnly signed in 1929."

Observe that the note by the International Red Cross makes no reference to the USSR, which had not signed such agreements and had never recognized the International Red Cross.

As we believe we know something about the cynicism of human nature, generally speaking, we are sure many readers will reply that, given what the Germans did to their own prisoners, the treatment of German prisoners was natural and valid. To this we must reply:

a) The Germans only used Soviet prisoners as wartime workers because they did not have any obligation to the contrary, as the USSR had not signed the Geneva Convention on prisoners. Moreover, the Germans knew of the treatment their own prisoners were receiving in Russia. In any event, the Geneva Convention authorized the employment of prisoners of war in certain jobs such as agriculture and non-war related industry. In these jobs British, French and American POWs were used by the Germans. At any rate, there were foreign workers in Germany, especially French, as had been specified in the articles of the Franco-German Armistice of 1940.

Other French had gone voluntarily to work in Germany.[4] But again—and we believe that the qualification is important—all this occurred in time of actual war 1940-45, while the use of slaves by the patented champions of International Law happened in peacetime, after the war ended in 1945, and in cold blood according to plan, and in many millions of cases, and for commercial purposes, and for five peacetime years at least in the USSR, and four in England.

b) Germany's treatment of prisoners of war was, except for isolated cases beyond the control of the central command, correct. Allan Wood, one of the most popular British war correspondents, wrote:

"The most surprising aspect of this war in the west, when it comes to atrocities, is their low number. The cases are very rare in which I have found that the Germans did not treat their prisoners in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and the recommendations of the Red Cross."[5]

Lt. Newton L. Marguiles, U.S. assistant judge advocate, said at the Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis, Missouri, on April 27, 1945:

"The Germans, even in moments of utmost despair, treated their captives well and obeyed the Geneva Convention in all respects." [6]

Let us mention in passing that Lt. Marguiles was Jewish.

The American Red Cross, in 1945, officially acknowledged that 99% of American POWs in Germany returned to their homes safe and sound.[7]

The Allies, therefore, did not even have the excuse that they were merely retaliating against German POWs for Reich abuses against their prisoners. The Allies used the Germans as slaves because it suited them to do so, and that is all.

And Sir Winston Churchill said: "We fight for freedom!" ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Stern*, Frankfurt.

2 As an aside, mention must be made of the fact that Eisenhower held vast numbers of Germans prisoner in horrible, shelterless pastures, after the end of the war, and deliberately starved more than 1 million of them to death.

3 Michael McLaughlin: "For those who cannot speak."

4 One such volunteer worker in Germany was a man who, in time, became secretary general of the French Communist Party, 1972-94, Georges Marchais. In 1978 Marchais sued the French magazine *Minute* for having slandered him by stating that Marchais had worked voluntarily for the Nazis for money, not as a slave laborer. The court ruled that there was no basis for his claim and that *Minute* had told the truth. Marchais went to Germany in December 1942 to work at the Messerschmitt fighter factory in Augsburg. The principal German requisitions of French workers, who were paid, and by Hitler's arrangement could bring their wives, did not start until after the law of February 16, 1943.

5 *London Express*, June 6, 1945.

6 *St. Louis Dispatch*, April 27, 1945.

7 McLaughlin, op cit.

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English-speakers. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia.

This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DON'T IGNORE BLIGHT WING

A white "blight winger" named James von Brunn, of whom I had previously heard very little, not long ago waged his second armed assault on a "ZOG" facility. The first was his attempt to arrest Federal Reserve mobsters, for which he served time in the ZOG gulag. On June 10, 2009, he assaulted the "Holohoax" Museum in the "District of Corruption," killing one black guard and being severely wounded by other guards. Thus he lay in a hospital at age 88, charged with murder, "hate crimes" and depriving people of their "civil rights." We know blight wingers can act, but when will they learn to think? If blight wingers could think, maybe they would switch off their egos long enough to ask who benefits from their intended acts. Ego, lust and greed are poor counselors. Now the "sheeple" will see "holocaust deniers" as violent murderers, and will go along with the establishment when it classifies patriots as terrorists. What von Brunn did didn't help our people in any way; just the opposite, whatever the contortions of his blight wing brain believed.

E. Thomson
Washington

BARNES WOULD 'BE SHOCKED'

I am writing with regard to an issue of TBR (Jan./Feb. 2009) that featured on the front cover "Indo-Aryan End Time Beliefs." I am sure Harry Elmer Barnes would be rather shocked to see such a story grace the cover of a magazine that not only bears his name but is said to "bring history into accord with the facts." Barnes wrote several books and articles that specifically identified race and nationalism as impediments to a proper discovery of the truth and a proper understanding of history. In his *History and Social Intelligence*, which was published in 1926, Barnes even specifically attacked the concept of Indo-Aryanism. In that book, Barnes writes, "The term 'Indo-Germanic,' used as descriptive of a unified race or culture, is a scientific and historical monstrosity."

Richard A. Widmann
Via E-mail

[Thanks for the letter. Frankly, Dr. Barnes was hard to "shock." I had the pleasure of debating such topics with him on more than one occasion. Later in life, I believe he was beginning to accept the major importance of race on history. Barnes was certainly a unique intellect. For instance, on page 73 of the same book you mention, Barnes points out that the first important event in American history was the Battle of Teutoburg Forest in A.D. 9! Although Barnes was the leading historical Revisionist of his day—he literally founded the genre—he was very much a liberal in his politics. A strange mixture? Perhaps, but we honor him for his courageous Revisionism and also for his pioneering work in sociology. TBR celebrates his historiography.—WAC.]

FRANCO THE REAL SAVIOR

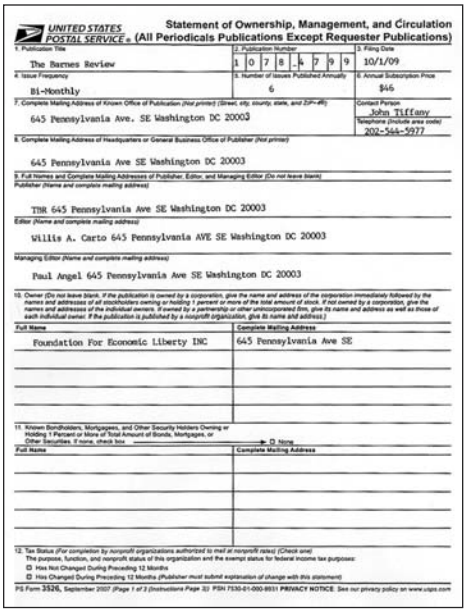
I read your article on Hitler in the last issue [September/October 2009]. Frankly one cannot assume Hitler has been our savior in Europe. During WWII in Spain, I was 11 to 16 years old and it seemed to me he was a very rough master. My father, who was a prisoner in Germany, used to say Hitler "has done much more for his people in 10 years than our republican regime in Spain has done in 100 years." . . . Franco withstood the Bolshevik pressure and really was the savior of Europe. France was dying under the Front Populaire, and the "Premier Sinister Leon Blum" and the Communists in command. Poor Marshal Petain had a hard time keeping his half-France running with1.5 million prisoner-hostages captured in Germany. But all that was not as dangerous as the cancer that was destroying Europe, and you know it today, with the same people and the same danger.

Gerard Gillodes
Paris

FREE SPEECH WINS IN GREECE

Here is good news: According to the article in TBR, September/October 2009, on page 26, in an "interview with a gutsy Greek patriot," it is reported that the Greek Revisionist author, Konstantinos (Kostas) Plevris, who lives in Athens, has won his court case in the Supreme Court in Athens. Plevris states that he does "not believe in the holocaust." A campaign was waged against his 1,400-page book *The Jews: The Whole Truth*. After three years of legal battles, "justice prevailed and the court proved itself to be independent." In this context it is also important to remember that in the court case initiated in Toronto against our Marc Lemire, the legal basis of that suit—Sec. 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act—was declared unconstitutional by the Greek chairman of the Human Rights Court. Only the Canadian Jewish Congress and B'nai Brith oppose this ruling.

Wolfgang Mueller
Via E-mail



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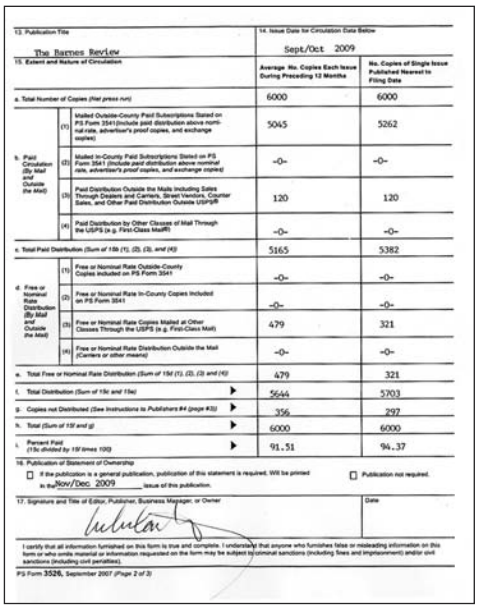

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